

**Fifth Series, No.32**

**Wednesday, April 4, 1973**  
**Chaitra 14, 1895 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**Seventh Session  
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



**सत्यमेव जयते**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**New Delhi**

**Rs:2.00**

# CONTENTS

No. 32—Wednesday, April 4, 1973/Chaitra 14, 1895 (Saka) COLUMNS

## Oral Answers to Questions :

\*Starred Questions Nos. 601, 602, 604, 606, 607 and 611 to 614 . 1-30

## Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 603, 605, 608 to 610 and 615 to 620 . 30-40

Unstarred Questions Nos. 5900 to 5984, 5986, 5989, 5990, 5992, 5993, 5996 to 6014, 6016 to 6041, 6043 to 6070, 6072 to 6087 and 6089 to 6099 . 40-204

Re. Reported Statement of Attorney-General before Supreme Court about amending maintenance of Internal Security Act . 205-219

Papers Laid on the Table . 219-220

Miscellaneous issues raised by Members 221-25

Demands for Grants, 1973-74 225-372

Ministry of Heavy Industry . 225-73

Shri D. D. Desai 225-30

Shri V. Mayavan 230-34

Dr. Govind Das Richhariya 234-37

Dr. Kailas 237-43

Shri Ramavatar Shastri 243-46

Shri T. A. Pai . . . . . 246-72

Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and Department of Culture . . . . . 273-372

Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami . 292-302

✓ Dr. Govind Das 302-12

Shri C. K. Chandrappan 312-19

Shrimati V. Jeyalakshmi . 319-26

Shri Sudhakar Pandey . 326-38

✓ Shri P. G. Mavalankar . . . . . 338-42

\*The sign †marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.



(ii)

COLUMNS

Shri Y. S. Mahajan	342-45
Shri G. C. Dixit	345-53
Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan	353-56
Shri Amarsingh Chaudhari	356-59
Shri Giridhar Gomango	359-62
Shri T. D. Kamble	362-66
Shri Bhaljibhai Parmar	367-70
Shri Rudra Pratap Singh .	370-72

Half-An-Hour Discussion—

Earnings by Running Special Trains on Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway) . . . . .	372-382
Dr. Saradish Roy . . . . .	372-77
Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi . . . . .	378-82

## LOK SABHA

*Wednesday April 4, 1973/Chaitra*

14, 1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### **Setting up a Television Unit by Rajasthan State Industries in Collaboration with Mineral Development Corporation**

\*601. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to issue a licence for setting up a Television Unit by the Rajasthan State Industries in collaboration with Mineral Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the proposed capacity of the unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur have been granted a letter of intent on 14th April, 1972 to set up a new Industrial undertaking in Rajasthan to manufacture TV sets for an annual capacity of 5000 Nos.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इस में प्रगति हो रही है। कुछ जमीन एक्वायर हो गई है। पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनी

146 L.S.—2

एक बन चुकी है और एक पेटेगान इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स नाम से नौजवान इंजीनियर ने कम्पनी बनाई है। राजस्थान स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल एण्ड मिनरल डिवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन ने इसको ज्वायंट सैक्टर में लगाने का फैसला किया है। ड्राफ्ट मैमोरैंडम और प्रॉटिकल्ल आफ एसोसिएशन जो कम्पनी के हैं उनको रजिस्ट्रार आफ कम्पनीज़ ने एप्रूव कर दिया है। राज्य सरकार ने हमें बताया है कि कम्पनी ने एक प्रोटोटाइप भी तैयार कर लिया है जिस की टेस्टिंग हो रही है।

श्री राम प्रकाश : इसके लिए विदेशी सहायता मिलेगी और अगर मिलेगी तो कितनी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विदेशी सहायता का प्रश्न नहीं है। आपके दो सवाल हो चुके हैं।

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there has been any assessment made regarding the requirement of TV sets during the Fifth Five-year Plan? May I also know how many more licenses will be issued for manufacture of TV sets and whether they will be manufactured in the private sector or the public sector?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The assessment earlier made revealed a demand of something like 2 lakhs of sets. That

has been more than covered so far as the Fourth Plan is concerned and licenses have been issued. I am speaking from memory, it would be somewhere between 2 lakhs and 3 lakhs. By the end of the Fifth plan the projected demand will be 5 lakhs and licenses will be issued. So far as the other point is concerned, there is a clear cut policy followed by the Electronics Commission which gives licenses to the public sector and the small scale sector in the private sector and this is being done in such a manner that there is equitable distribution throughout the country.

श्री राम प्रकाश : टेलीविजन फेक्ट्री राजस्थान में लगाने की जो बात आप सोच रहे हैं इसको किसी पिछड़े हुए इलाके में क्या लगाया जाएगा ताकि वहां के लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : यह लैटर ग्राफ इंटेंट तो जयपुर के लिए ही दिया गया है ।

श्री राम प्रकाश : लैटर ग्राफ इंटेंट की क्या पोजिशन है ?

**Week-long Festival of Dance, Drama and Music at Red Fort, Delhi**

\*602. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a week-long festival of dance, drama and music was held at Red Fort, Delhi in the last week of February;

(b) whether this was organised as part of the 25th anniversary celebrations of India's Independence; and

(c) whether All India Radio and Television Centre Delhi have produced any documentary of the event?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir, but a news item of this function was included on the inaugural day, in the T.V. Newscast as well as in two youths bulletins and a pradeshik bulletin. However, since then instructions have been issued that Festivals of such importance should be taken advantage of by different media.

**SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:** In his reply the hon. Minister stated about the future progress but I want to know why the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has failed to take documentaries so that people can see it in other places where television is there. This can also be sent outside the country when cultural exchanges are taking place.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** The participants in the festival are regular participants in All India Radio's normal programmes also. We have got a fund of their tape recordings which we do use from time to time and those have been prepared in the best studio conditions where the recordings are naturally much better. Whenever this takes place in a public place or public hall, etc. the acoustics is not always best everywhere and that is one of the reasons why we did not do it. Naturally, I feel, from the national point of view more advantage could have been taken and that is why instructions have been issued that in future such opportunities should be better utilised.

**SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:** Ministry of Education is the organiser of this festival. May I know whether

they have approached this Ministry for Broadcasting? Is it due to lack of coordination or some controversy between these two Ministries?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** This function was held in close cooperation between the two Ministries. I would say this quite categorically. The technical assistants, sound engineers etc. of the Ministry of Information assisted them. There was no controversy whatsoever between the two Ministries.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I had the opportunity to see the dance, drama depicting the national integration of the country which is really very unique. I think the students particularly should have got the opportunity to see it. Today, the President is going to open a very important exhibition of the revolutionaries abroad who fought for our freedom. A documentary film should be taken by the Ministry of these things particularly for display among students who are losing perspective of our freedom struggle.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** I agree with my hon. friend. We pay considerable attention to it. It is because of our this policy that the various media in the Ministry do use these exhibitions and medium of expression for projecting programmes to the students.

**श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के कलाकारों द्वारा जो विभिन्न प्रदेशों के नृत्य प्रदर्शित किए जाते हैं उस में वास्तविकता झलक नहीं पाती, तो क्या सरकार इस दिशा में सोचेगी कि आगे जो सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम प्रदर्शित किए जायें उन में विभिन्न प्रदेशों के कलाकारों को बुला कर उन्हें उस में भाग लेने दिया जाये जिससे उन में वास्तविकता आ सके ?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** My hon. friend would keep in mind that every area of the country has a radio station of its own. So far as song and drama in concerned there is considerable inter-flow of talent in that.

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** May I know whether this week-long festival of dance, drama and music was available for witnessing to the general public at concessional charges? If so, what were the charges.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** This festival was held for about a week and so far as I know it was very well attended and the admission fee was very nominal.

**T.V. Protocol with G.D.R. signed by A.I.R.**

\*604. **SHRI B. S. BHAURA:**  
**SHRI ARJUN SETHI:**

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether A.I.R. has signed a T.V. Protocol with the German Democratic Republic; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the Protocol are:

- (i) Exchange of films and video tape recordings on subjects like music, drama, sports and matters of scientific, educational and cultural interest;
- (ii) exchange of news-film material;
- (iii) provision of assistance to correspondents and cameramen on a mutual basis and

exchange of Delegations between the two countries.

**SHRI B. S. BHAURA:** It is very good that we have signed a protocol with the GDR. In view of the fact that GDR is a socialist country and they have some films on their national construction and building of socialism whether Government is going to make any arrangement in our country to exhibit those films to enthuse our people in favour of socialism?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** This is an exchange programme and it is for GDR to decide what films they would like to send. It is also for us to see what programmes fit in with our general approach. Also please keep one thing in mind that there is language barrier which has to be kept in mind whenever a programme is to be projected.

**SHRI B. S. BHAURA:** You have said in the written answer, "provision of assistance to correspondents and cameramen on a mutual basis and exchange of delegations between the two countries." In view of the fact that GDR in one of those countries where sports have developed very much—as we have seen in last olympics—and since we know what sports are in our country, may I know whether the Government is going to send any delegation of sportsmen to know how they develop sports in the GDR?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** So far as the exchange of sportsmen is concerned, it will be a part of the general cultural agreement between the two countries. So far as this Ministry is concerned, it is an agreement for the exchange of radio and TV programmes.

**SHRI B. S. BHAURA:** In item (i) of part (a) of the main answer, you have said, "exchange of films and video tape recordings on subjects like music, drama, sports and matters of scientific..." etc.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** So far as the materials are concerned, yes; sportsmen are covered in the broad spectrum of things.

So far as sports are concerned, we recently had a team from there and we had a festival here for a week where all sports films made everywhere were shown and in that the GDR things were also included.

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** May I know from the hon. Minister the names of other countries where we have such a protocol wherein our country has signed such kinds of protocols or at least have proposals to sign in the future?

**MR. SPEAKER:** This question only relates to the GDR. (*Interruption*).

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether this protocol is distinct from the other protocol which the Minister of Education signed recently for the development of the German language in our country?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** This is a different question.

राज्यों द्वारा मनोरंजन कर के एक भाग का  
सिनेमा गृहों के निर्माण पर व्यय  
किया जाना

\*606. श्री बनशाह प्रधान :

श्री रणबहादुर सिंह :

क्या सूचना श्रीर प्रसारण मंत्री देश  
में सिनेमा गृहों की मांग के बारे में 14  
मार्च, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या

3361 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जो राज्यों के सूचना मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में की गई मनोरंजन कर के एक निश्चित भाग को अधिक सिनेमा गृहों के निर्माण पर व्यय करने सम्बन्धी सिफारिश से सहमत हो गए हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): The Conference of State Ministers of Information, held in December, 1972 at New Delhi, was attended by all State Governments except Tripura. The recommendation that the States should divert a fixed proportion of collections from entertainment tax for promoting the construction of more cinemas was adopted unanimously.

श्री धनराज प्रधान : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जो इस की सिफारिश को नहीं मंजूर किए हैं तथा कितने राज्य इस में सहमत हो गए हैं एक निश्चित अनुपात पर ? दूसरी बात—क्या सिनेमा गृहों के मनोरंजन करों में ए.श्रेणी और बी.श्रेणी के नगरों में कुछ अन्तर है ? यदि हाँ, तो कितना और किस प्रकार से ? तीसरी बात—क्या एक ही श्रेणी के नगरों के मनोरंजन करों में भी अन्तर है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्यों ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): The resolution, as mentioned by my hon. colleague, was adopted unanimously by all the State Ministers of Information. Therefore,

there is no question of any State agreeing or not agreeing. I have now written letters to all the Chief Ministers drawing their attention to this recommendation and requesting them to create this fund in the various States so that promotional activity can start.

I have also drawn their attention to the fact that, at the moment, cinemas are concentrated mostly in the bigger cities and it is very important that the cinemas should be available in smaller towns and rural areas. That is why this fund is necessary. We have also drawn the attention of the banks to try to promote this so that more cinemas can come up.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज आदि जितनी स्वायत्त शासन संस्थाएँ हैं, वे सब मनोरंजन कर से होने वाली आमदनी से ही अपना निर्वाह करती हैं। इस स्थिति में उन्होंने यह वायदा कैसे कर लिया कि वे अपने फंडज केन्द्रीय सरकार को दे देंगी और इस प्रकार नये सिनेमागृह बनाने के लिए यह धनराशि कैसे उपलब्ध हो जायेगी ?

श्री आइ० के० गुजराल : इस सिलसिले में एक बात तो यह है कि एन्टरटेनमेंट टैक्स कोई म्यूनिसिपल टैक्स नहीं है, बल्कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का टैक्स है। दूसरे, सूचना मंत्रियों की कॉन्फ्रेंस में जो सिफारिश की गई, वह यह नहीं थी कि वह रुपया सेंटर को दे दिया जाये, बल्कि यह कि हर एक स्टेट अपने यहां एक नया फंड बनाये। उस से फायदा यह होगा जब सिनेमा ज्यादा होंगे, तो एन्टरटेनमेंट टैक्स की मद में आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी

और प्रमोशनल एक्टिविटीज भी साथ साथ चलेगी ।

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** May I know which State has put this recommendation into actual practice?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** Letters have gone now and I hope they will do it but some Governments are already doing it. For instance some work is being done by the Mysore and the Tamilnad Governments; the Government of Andhra was taking steps in this direction and the Government of Assam also is keenly interested.

**श्री भागीरथ भंडार :** मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि राज्यों को बताया गया है कि अधिक से अधिक सिनेमागृहों का निर्माण हो, ताकि उन से अधिक से अधिक टैक्स मिले । क्या मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि आज-कल सिनेमागृहों में दर्शकों को बिना टिकट प्रवेश दे कर करों की चोरी की जाती है; यदि हाँ, तो क्या शासन इस ओर भी ध्यान देगा और इस की रोक थाम के लिए उचित उपाय करेगा ?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** This is a State subject.

#### **Completion of Western Kosi, Rajasthan and Gandak Canal Projects during Fifth Plan**

\*607. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to ensure completion of the Western Kosi, Rajasthan and Gandak Canal projects during the Fifth Plan period by providing the total amount of funds required and if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(b) If not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) The proposals for the States for the Fifth Five Year Plan are yet to be received and the programme for the Irrigation sector in the different States for the Fifth Plan is yet to be finalised. Efforts would, however, be made to provide funds to complete the Western Kosi Canal, Rajasthan Canal and Gandak Projects during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) The question does not arise.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** May I know whether many State Governments are facing combined offensive of the landlords lobby to go slow with these because in their view if these projects are being implemented the land that will be held by them will come down by half according to the new land ceiling Acts and so they are beginning to sabotage these bigger projects. In this context, is it a fact that not a single State Government, either Rajasthan or Bihar has proposed the completion of these projects during the Fifth Plan and asked for provision of full funds for the same? Is it a fact that the Bihar Government has sought only about half of the amount, thereby, they fully concede that they will not be able to complete it even in the Fifth Five Year Plan period. So, in such a condition. I want to know whether the Central Government proposes to take over those important projects like Kosi, Gandak, Rajasthan and Nagarjuna Sagar under the Centre and implement them straightway.

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR):** Sir, it is not correct the Governments of Bihar and Rajasthan are not keen for the accelerated development and completion of these projects. As a matter of fact, we are under very heavy pressure from both the Governments for the early completion of these projects. The Planning Commission

is engaged in examining the possibilities of accelerating the completion of these two projects.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** I want to know whether the Minister of States, Shri Mohan Dharia, who is sitting here, had stated at Patna that the Central Government was examining the possibility of taking over these projects and implementing them under the Centre's supervision and in such a condition, whether the Government of Bihar had only sought Rs. 25 crores for the duration of the Fifth Plan. I have got here in the form of a written answer from the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. This is what the Government of Bihar has sought. In such a condition, I want to know whether, in case the State Governments, due to paucity of funds with them, are not in a position to provide for the full amount, the Central Government is going to ensure that the same is definitely provided for and see that these projects are completed during the 5th Five Year Plan period.

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** Sir, while I was in Bihar—at Patna—I did not discuss this matter with the Chief Minister and other Ministers concerned. It is they who insisted for the acceleration of these projects and I told them that if they took some area under the integrated development programme, the Central Government might like to come forward in assisting them to the extent possible. There is no question of taking over the projects from the Government of Bihar.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** If the State Government demands full amount for completion of the project during the Fifth Plan period, whether the Central Government is going to ensure that the full amount is provided for so that these projects are completed definitely during the Fifth Plan period itself. That was my question.

**SHRI D. P. DHAR:** As far as the question of providing the full amount is concerned, this matter will be examined and discussed in relation to the resources position. But I can assure the hon. Member that the Planning Commission and the Central Government are very keen to complete, as far as possible, by providing adequate resources, those of the projects which are capable of quick fruition.

**SHRI D. N. TIWARY:** Gandak Project has a history of its own. During the last twelve or thirteen years, more than 15,000 acres of land have been acquired by Government and they are lying waste. Neither there is any production on these areas nor channels are being constructed. I want to know whether the Government is aware of this fact that Bihar Government has recently set up Gandak Area Development Authority? Also I want to know whether the Government has received any information about this. If so, whether they are going to take suitable action to develop that area. You know that during the last 15 years so, there is a loss in production to the extent of 30 lakhs tons.

**SHRI D. P. DHAR:** I must admit that these two projects have been moving very slowly on account of various factors including constraints on resources. But, we have, in the Planning Commission, requested the Governments concerned that wherever irrigation potential is either already available or is likely to become available, area development programme should be evolved so that the total development of the area which is commanded by irrigation potentialities that are created could be undertaken.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहिए कि आप क्या पूछना चाहते हैं ?

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : यह बात ठीक नहीं है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हम केवल



आप के दर्शन करने के लिए यहां आये हैं, हम को जनता ने यहां भेजा है। इस लिए आप पहले हमारी बात सुनिये। हिन्दुस्तान के सब से बड़े इन्जीनियर श्री कंवर सेन ने कहा है कि दुनिया का सबसे सस्ता और सब से ज्यादा लाभदायी प्रोजेक्ट गण्डक-प्रोजेक्ट है। जिस पर 50 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होते होते 150 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो गये। अभी मेरे जिले में एक-डेढ़ लाख एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई हुई है। मेरे अपने गांव को पानी मिला है, जहां 10 मन धान होता था, वहां 25 मन हुआ है। यह गण्डक कमाण्ड एरिया 35 लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई करेगा, जिस में नेपाल और उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इतने बड़े प्रोजेक्ट को क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार लेने जा रही है, क्योंकि यह बिहार गवर्नमेंट की कैपेसिटी के बाहर है और 12 साल से ज्यादा इस को चलते हुए हो गया है, इस लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार इस को ले ? यह सरकार अमरीका से घतूरा मिला हुआ माइलो भीख मांग रही है, लेकिन इस को पैसा दे कर बनाने के लिए सोच रही है या नहीं ?

श्री डी० पी० धर : जनाबेवाला, जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि आनरेबिल मेम्बर की जरायत तक पानी नहीं पहुंचा, मुझे बहुत अफसोस है और मैं बिहार गवर्नमेंट से कहूंगा कि अब खरीफ सिंचाई के सिलसिले में खास तवज्जह रखें। जहां तक गण्डक के बेनिफिट्स का ताल्लुक है,

मैं जनाब की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस का पूरा फायदा उठाने के लिए हम ने कोशिश की है कि वहां पर एक अथोरिटी बने, एक बोर्ड बने, जिस को इस काम को चलाने के लिए, पूरा करने के लिए अख्तियारात हों और हमें उम्मीद है कि अब यह काम तेजी से चलेगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यू० पी० और बिहार की अथोरिटी बनी हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस को लेना चाहती है या नहीं लेना चाहती है ? अथोरिटी तो वहां पर पहले से बनी हुई है, जिस में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के गवर्नर हैं, दोनों मुख्य मंत्री हैं, इस में कौन सी नई बात आपने बतलाई है ?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I think the Governments of Bihar and U.P. are fully capable of looking after this project and the Government of India sees no reasons to interfere in the work of these Governments.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether it is a fact, as it has been agitated in West Bengal for a long time that due to non-availability of water in the lower portion of West Bengal—all the waters are being utilised in Bihar—the Bengal irrigation is going to suffer very much? If so, what steps do Government propose to take in this matter?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I do not think this question pertains to my ministry but I may assure the hon. member that the interests of Bengal will not be allowed to suffer.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बोरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान सरकार भयंकर प्रकार की वजह से नहर पर एक पैसा भी नहीं खर्च कर सकती। आज 25 साल आजादी

को हो गये, उस से भी दस साल पहले से बन रही है। इस भयंकर अकाल को देखते हुए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान कैनल को अपने हाथ में लेगी और यदि नहीं लेगी, तो क्या इतनी पर्याप्त मात्रा में धन देगी जिससे इसका विकास आगे बढ़ सके। पिछले 27 सालों से वह वहीं की-वहीं पड़ी हुई है।

**SHRI D. P. DHAR:** Adequate financial provisions have been made for expediting the work on the Rajasthan Canal. If the capacity for undertaking more work in volume is established, more funds will be made available. I would submit here in this connection that the panacea for all ills is not that the Central Government should take over one project after another. The Rajasthan Government is quite capable of looking after itself.

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान कैनल को एक विशाल परियोजना माना जाता है, लेकिन राजस्थान सरकार इस परियोजना पर जिस ढीली गति से काम कर रही है, उस को देखते हुए क्या आप कोई ऐसी अथारिटी कायम करना चाहते हैं जिस से इस काम को गति मिले और काम जल्दी पूरा हो जाये।

**SHRI D. P. DHAR:** The question relates to the Rajasthan Canal. As far as the hon. Member's suggestion is concerned, I have already submitted that extra funds have been made available for accelerating the work on Rajasthan Canal. As far as the constitution of the special board is concerned, it is in the process of being constituted and I think within about 15 or 20 days a competent high-powered board will look after the Rajasthan

Canal. We have also gone on record to say that if any equipment, if any further finances are required for accelerating the work on Rajasthan Canal further, there will be no constraint, there will be no hesitation on the part of the Centre to provide funds. If the hon. Members had not yielded to the temptation of getting excited on a account of Shri Piloo Mody, I would have said this earlier.

**Amount Reimbursed as Medical Bill to P. & T. Employees during 1971 and 1972**

\*611. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of bill for Medical reimbursement as claimed by the employees of the P. & T. Department, Circle-wise and at the Directorate level, for the years 1971 and 1972, separately; and

(b) whether the justifiability of whole question is proposed to be examined?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):** (a) The Medical reimbursement as claimed by the employees of the P. & T. Department for the years 1971 and 1972 is 5.24 and 5.58 crores respectively. Details of the expenditure circle-wise and at Directorate level is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4709/73].

(b) No. The reimbursement of medical claims preferred only in accordance with the rules and regulations as laid down in the Central Services Medical Attendance Rule, 1944, as amended from time to time, are entertained.

**श्री० नारायण चन्द पाराशर :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मैं आपके माध्यम से संचार मंत्री से जान सकूंगा कि

यह मेडिकल रिडम्बर्समेंट की राशि 5.24 करोड़ से बढ़कर एक साल में 5.57 करोड़ हो गई मारे देश में परन्तु प्रांथ सकिल में 89 लाख से घटकर 19 लाख रह गई तो उससे लगता है कि बीमारी के कारण ऐसा नहीं हुआ बल्कि रुल्स में गड़बड़ी है इसलिए क्या मन्त्री जी रुल्स को ठीक करके ऐसा कानून बनायेंगे जिससे इस तरह की डिस्क्रिपेंसीज को दूर किया जा सके ?

**संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :** मेडिकल रिडम्बर्समेंट बिल्स के सिलसिले में हमने एक कमेटी बिठाई थी, उस कमेटी ने कुछ सिफारिशों की और उन सिफारिशों को लागू करा दिया गया है और उम्मीद है उसके मुताबिक जब काम होगा तो हममें जो कुछ गलत काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उन पर रुकावट आयेगी। वैसे अगर देखा जाये तो जो लिस्ट दी गई है, 45 हमारे सकिल हेल्स हैं वहां 15 जगह बिल कम हो गया है, दो जगह बराबर रहा है और 28 जगह बढ़ती आया है। तो वास्तव में यह सुपरविजन का भी मामला है, इससे मैं एग्जीक्यूटिव हूँ माननीय सदस्य से और जो कुछ किया गया है अभी तक उसको हम और मजत करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

**श्री० नारायण चन्द पाराशर :** क्या मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय संचार मंत्री से जान सकूंगा कि जैसा पिछले दिनों उपसत्री जी ने कहा था ओवर-टाइम एलाउन्स के सिलसिले में कि 8 करोड़ से

बढ़कर एक साल में 10 करोड़ हो गया तो क्या इन दोनों प्रश्नों को एग्जामिन करने के लिए आप कोई कमेटी बनायेंगे ?

**श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा :** पे कमीशन ने सारा मामला देखा है और उसकी सिफारिशें अभी सरकार के सामने आई हैं।

**श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपको मालूम है कि जहां तक मेडिकल रिडम्बर्समेंट बिल का सम्बन्ध है, इसमें कुछ शिकायतें आपके पास आई हैं कि जाली बिल जारी डाक्टरों में दस्तखत करा कर सरकार के सामने प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं, कुछ कर्मचारी इस तरह का काम करने हैं इसलिए यह मेडिकल रिडम्बर्समेंट बिल की जो प्रणाली है उसको समाप्त करके कर्मचारियों को उनकी तनख्वाह के साथ मेडिकल एड के रूप में कुछ धनराशि प्रति माह देने के सम्बन्ध में आपके मन्त्रालय के सम्मुख कोई प्रस्ताव क्या विचाराधीन है ?

**श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा :** जी नहीं, यह प्रश्न केवल मेरे मन्त्रालय में सम्बन्धित नहीं है बल्कि यह तो सारे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित है। जैसा मैंने कहा पे कमीशन इस पर भी विचार कर रहा था। जहां तक जाली लोगों का ताल्लुक है, हमारे विभाग द्वारा पकड़े गए डाक्टर और पैसा लेने वाले लोगों की मज्जा जबलपुर में हुई है

अभी हाल में, ऐसा आपने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा और दूसरी जगहों पर भी लोगों को पकड़ाने की कोशिश है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, अब भी जो कर्मचारियों को दवा के नाम पर पैसा देने की व्यवस्था है उस व्यवस्था से कितने प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों को लाभ पहुंचता है ?

श्री हेनबरीनन्दन बहुगुणा : मैं प्रतिशत ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह गलत है। कुछ ही लोग इसका फायदा उठाते हैं और एक बड़ा बहुमत इससे वंचित रह जाता है। इस बात को मैं जानता हूं। इसलिए क्या आप ऐसी कोई फीगर्स दे सकते हैं ?

श्री हेनबरीनन्दन बहुगुणा : यह लाभ सभी के लिए उपलब्ध है। जो बीमार होगा वह लाभ उठायेगा। किसी को कोई रुकावट नहीं है लेकिन शास्त्री जी की नजर में कोई बीमार हो तो खबर करे उसका हम इलाज करायेगे।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The hon. Minister has just now said that, in some cases, the claims have gone down. But I find from the statement that, so far as Orissa is concerned, the claims have gone up. In this connection, may I ask the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that most of the medical reimbursement bills submitted to PMG, Orissa Circle, are fictitious and there are irregularities, and if so, what action has he taken to solve this problem?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is true that some places of Orissa Circle, not all, were really a victim of this particular type of racket. We have isolated those cases and opened our dispensaries there so that there is no difficulty. The hon. Member from Berhampore knows that. His was one of the areas where the difficulty was great.

So far as fictitious bills are concerned, in Orissa we detected some and we reported the matter against the Authorised Medical Attendant also to the Income Tax Department and the Income Tax Department has realised quite a big sum from him.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: The hon. Minister laughingly answered that upto 100 per cent he will allow reimbursement. May I know from the Minister whether in big cities there is a system under which employees get ready reimbursement but in the suburbs the difficulty is that they have to either report to the District Medical Officer or to any other Medical Officer quite away from their residence and on account of that, many of the employees are losing reimbursement?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: All people are covered by this recently the Health Ministry has agreed to extend the question of authorisation of medical aid even from Ayurvedic or Unani or Homeopathic dispensaries. Therefore, the rural areas will also be by and large covered by this.

**Foreign Cement and other Material in possession of Cooch Behar Refugee Service**

\*612. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:  
SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that quite a large consignment of foreign cement and other materials

are in the one possession of Cooch-Behar Refugee Service, Distt. Cooch-Behar, West Bengal;

(b) whether such foreign materials are illegally utilised; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: May I submit to you that because this is a very important question involving foreign aid, the question be postponed to a date after two weeks, I do not mind, so that the Government may have sufficient time to inquire into the matter. With your permission, let the question be postponed by one week or two weeks or three weeks, whatever time they require.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I do not mind. We have asked the Commerce Ministry. They do not have the information at present. We are trying to ascertain it.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Let it be postponed in that case.

MR. SPEAKER: Some date must be shown when it can be fixed. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for us...

In the case of the Minister, the other day, we gave a definite name and I put it down on that date....

SHRI PILOO MODY: If the Minister does not have the information in a certain week, the question may be put down for the following week.

MR. SPEAKER: Putting it for the following week will not help; the same reply will come.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I suggest that we collect the information and place it on the Table of the House so that the Member may see it and if he feels necessary, he can table a further question.

**डाक और तार बोर्ड को अधिक स्वायत्तता**

\*613. श्री राम भगत पासवान :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने डाक और तार बोर्ड को अधिक स्वायत्तता देने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे क्या स्वायत्तता दी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) और (ख). डाक-तार बोर्ड, जो कि संचार मंत्रालय का एक संघटन है, वित्तीय मामलों के अलावा अन्य सभी मामलों में, भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों को उपलब्ध शक्तियों का प्रयोग करता ही है। हाल ही में, भारत सरकार ने डाक-तार बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में प्रशासन सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशों की जांच कर, डाक-तार बोर्ड को भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों को प्राप्त वित्तीय शक्तियां भी प्रदान की हैं जिससे बोर्ड अपनी कार्यप्रणाली में और अधिक स्वायत्तता का अनुभव करे।

श्री राम भगत पासवान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आदरणीय संचार मंत्री से जानना चाहूंगा कि हाल ही में एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रीफॉर्म कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पी. एंड टी. बोर्ड को वित्तीय मामलों में भी एटोनामी दे दी गई है तो क्या पी. एंड टी. बोर्ड पी. एंड टी. कर्मचारियों को जो चिल्ड्रेन एजुकेशन एलाउन्स उच्चशिक्षा तक जारी रखने का प्रश्न है और उसको एन्हांस करने का सवाल है उसपर भी विचार करेगा ?

संसार मंत्री ( श्री हेमचरीनन्दन बहुगुणा ) : इस सप्लीमेंटरी का जो सवाल है उससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

श्री राम भगत पासवान : वित्तीय मामलों का जो प्रश्न है वह भी पी एण्ड टी बोर्ड के अधिकार के अन्दर आता है।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about granting greater autonomy to the P & T Board and 'if so, the nature of autonomy proposed to be granted'.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: But the hon. Member was asking whether I may make use of this autonomy for granting some allowance to the P. & T. employees. That is a question which is hardly relevant to the question tabled.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: May I know what is the present autonomy and what will be the future autonomy?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The present has now become past so far as the present position stands. The P&T Board will now exercise and is currently exercising all powers of the Ministry in financial matters. All other Ministries have certain powers and the same powers are now being used by the Board. The Board does not have to go to the Communications Ministry for finalisation of a number of things except where external finances are involved.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : रेलवे बोर्ड का हमारा अनुभव बहुत ही कटु है। प्रति वर्ष हाउस में उसको एबानिश करने की मांग उठती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वही अधिकार इस मोर्ड को न दें जिससे वही प्रतिक्रिया इसके बारे में भी हर साल दोहराई जाए। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस

सिलसिले में सतर्कता बरतने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

श्री हेमचरीनन्दन बहुगुणा : सिफारिश यह थी कि पी एण्ड टी बोर्ड को रेलवे बोर्ड की तरह बना दिया जाए। उसके मैरिट्स और डीमैरिट्स में जाए वगैर में कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा करना हमने कई कारणों से ठीक नहीं समझा। जितना वाजिब समझा है वह माननीय सदस्य की आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप है।

SHRI R. P. YADAV: May I know from the hon. Minister the present composition of the Board?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The Board has a Chairman and Members who are drawn both from the Tele-communications and the Postal side. One Member who is called Member (Finance) looks after financial matters and is drawn from the Financial Service of the Government of India.

#### Atomic Power Station in Bihar

\*614. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHAS-TRI:

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Legislative Assembly has unanimously adopted a motion demanding the setting up of an atomic power station in Bihar;

(b) whether the said motion has been received by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, their reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री रामाबत्तार शास्त्री बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने योजना मंत्रालय या योजना मंत्री के सामने बिहार में परमाणु बिजली-घर की स्थापना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव रखा है, यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और इसके बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am really surprised. To part (a) you say 'Yes, Sir, and to the ext question whether the said motion was received by you. you say, 'No, Sir.'

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: After receipt of the question, we made enquiries from the Bihar Legislative and Bihar Government as to whether a resolution was passed or not....

MR. SPEAKER: When you have said, 'Yes, Sir', that means you will have some communication.. (Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: After receipt of this question by my office, I verified from the Bihar Government and the Bihar Assembly whether any resolution was passed. At the same time, I verified from my office whether we have received any communication. So far as the communication is concerned, we have not received it, but, it is a fact that a resolution was passed.

MR. SPEAKER: How do you know it as a fact if there was no communication?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: He establishes the communication.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I establish the communication.

MR. SPEAKER: About the resolution, you say that no communication was received from the Bihar Government or the Bihar Assembly but you

say that a resolution was passed... Any way. I do not want to go into it.

श्री रामाबत्तार शास्त्री मेरा प्रश्न मंत्री जी ने शायद मुना नहीं है। बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने योजना मंत्रालय या योजना मंत्री के सामने बिहार में परमाणु बिजली घर की स्थापना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव रखा है, यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और इसके बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have not received any proposal from the Bihar Government.

श्री रामाबत्तार शास्त्री : बिहार में और खाम तोर से उत्तर बिहार में बिजली की भारी कमी है तथा विधान सभा के माध्यम से बिहार की पांच करांड से ज्यादा जनता की सर्वसम्मत मांग को देखते हुए बरा सरकार बिहार में परमाणु बिजली घर बनाने का विचार रखती है, यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have not received any proposal. But, on the basis of my information I would tell that nuclear generation requires huge investment and if we look at the production cost we find that we have to invest nearly 10 paise per unit here whereas in thermal generation, it is about 7 paise or so. There is lot of coal in Bihar and with investment of Rs. 140 crores it is possible for Bihar to produce nearly 300 kw. raising to 400 kw. The gestation period for thermal station is 5 to 6 years and for nuclear power it is nearly 10 years.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : सब से अच्छी बात यह है कि जो मंत्री बनाया जाए वह सारे देश का दौरा कर लिया करे और यह देख लिया करे कि कौन सा देश का भाग कैसा है। उत्तर बिहार की बात करते हैं

तो समस्तीपुर तक तो बड़ी लाइन है लेकिन उसके बाद छोटी लाइन हो जाती है और कोयला जाता नहीं है। बिहार लेजिस्लेचर ने पास किया है कि चम्पारण में बाल्मीकि-नगर या भैंसालोटन कहिए वहाँ एटमिक एनर्जी का कारखाना लगाया जाए। अगर मंत्री जी को पता नहीं है तो मंत्री जी इसके बारे में फिर दरियाफ्त कर लें और इस सवाल को आप हल करें उस वक्त तक जब तक सूचना न आ जाए। उत्तर बिहार और बाकी देश की पर कैपिटल कंजमेशन में एक और सवा ग्यारह का अन्तर है। इतने ज्यादा बैक्वर्ड एरिया के लिए मंत्री जी क्या एटमिक पावर स्टेशन लगाने की बात सोच रहे हैं और सोच रहे हैं तो कब तक उसको वह लगाने जा रहे हैं? क्या लेजिस्लेचर में भी दरियाफ्त करेंगे कि पास किया है या नहीं किया है?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपको पता है मोशन आई है और आई है तो क्या रिप्लिकेशन है, क्या इसका आपको पता है?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR):** I must feel guilty in that I cannot oblige the hon. Member as far as the motion is concerned. There are certain pre-requisites which determine the establishment of an atomic power station at a particular place. The location has to be determined according to those pre-requisites. It is very well known that the atomic generation is a costly power. As my friend has said the cost of generation per unit would be about 10 paise as against thermal generation which would be about 6-7 paise. Thirdly, it has to be remembered that any power which is transmitted beyond 500 miles becomes not only expensive but uneconomic. It would be in my humble opinion not at all feasible to have an atomic power

station in Bihar where there is abundance of coal. What is necessary is utilisation of that coal for conversion into thermal energy.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Telephone Exchanges in Palghat District, Kerala

\*603. **SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish more Telephone Exchanges in Palghat District, Kerala, during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, names of places selected for the purpose?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following telephone exchanges are proposed to be opened during 1973-74 in Palghat District, Kerala:

(1) Alanalloor	50 lines SAX
(2) Padagiri	50 lines SAX
(3) Agali	25 lines SAX
(4) Kunnisseri	25 lines SAX

### Forwarding of Applications of Stenographers Grade III for Higher Posts

\*605. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs have recently passed certain orders which do not permit the regular Stenographers Grade III of M. H. A. cadre to apply for higher posts in other Government Departments/Organisations/Public Undertakings;

(b) if so, whether the said orders are against those orders of the Department of Personnel which permit all the Central Government employees to



apply for higher posts outside their respective Departments; and

(c) if so, whether such orders are enforced in other Departments/Ministries of Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No Sir.

(b) Generally 4 applications in a year of non-scientific and non-technical employees of the Government can be forwarded for employment in higher posts on the basis of advertisements/notices etc. Applications, however, can be withheld by the competent authority if it considers it to be in public interest. In a few cases in this Ministry applications of stenographers grade III for posts in other Ministries/Departments were withheld in public interest. The decisions on the withholding of applications were taken on the merits of each case.

(c) This Ministry is not aware whether other Ministries/Departments have also withheld applications of stenographers grade III in public interest.

**बन्द उद्योगों को पुनः खोलना**

\*608. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

श्री बिश्वनाथ झुनझुनवाला :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में बन्द पड़े उद्योगों की संख्या कितनी है और इसके फलस्वरूप बेकार हुए मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) उन्हें तत्कालिक सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं जिससे उन्हें पुनः खोला जा सके ।

**औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और**

**प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० मुन्नाय्यम्) :**

(क) देश में बन्द पड़े एककों की संख्या तथा इस प्रकार बन्द हुए एककों से प्रभावित कामगारों की संख्या बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्याएल० टी०—4710/73] ।

(ख) उन्हें फिर से चलाने के लिए सामान्यतः निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गये हैं :—

(1) भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम, कलकत्ता द्वारा पुनर्निर्माण सहायता का विस्तार ।

(2) श्रम-विभाग द्वारा समझौता ।

(3) केन्द्रीय / राज्य-सरकार द्वारा एककों को प्रत्यक्ष वित्तीय सहायता का विस्तार ।

(4) उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन जहां कहीं उचित हो औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को प्रबन्ध को अपने हाथ में लेना ।

**Measures to simplify the procedure for Industrial Licensing**

\*609. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering some measures to be adopted to simplify the procedure for industrial licensing in the country; and

(b) if so, the measures under consideration and when a decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The process of streamlining the procedures for disposal of applications for industrial licences is a continuous one. A number of steps have already been taken in this regard. Government have initiated again studies of the procedures and arrangements in a systematic fashion in order to review the rationale of each step in the investment process. These studies are likely to take four to six months.

#### Annual Plan for Orissa for 1973-74

\*610. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recommended a plan outlay of Rs. 65 crores and 60 lakh for Orissa for the year 1973-74;

(b) if so, what will be the share of the Centre and the State in this outlay; and

(c) to what extent the proposed outlay exceeds the plan outlay for 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An outlay of Rs. 65.60 crores comprising of Central assistance of Rs. 37.03 crores and State's resources of Rs. 28.57 crores has been approved for Annual Plan 1973-74 of Orissa.

(c) The outlay for 1973-74 (Rs. 65.60 crores) is higher by Rs. 17.27 crores and Rs. 8.18 crores over the approved outlay of Rs. 48.33 crores and Rs. 57.42 crores for 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively.

146 L. S.—3

#### Supply of Cotton and Stores to Sick Textile Mills on 'No Profit, and No Loss' Basis

\*615. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangements have been made by the National Textile Corporation for the supply of cotton and stores to the sick textile mills on 'no profit, no loss' basis to boost up their economy and if so, the salient features thereof; and

(b) the machinery set up to ensure that the money invested by Government in these mills is properly utilised by the management of the mills?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The National Textile Corporation has been operating, since 1969, a scheme for the purchase and supply of cotton to some of the textile mills, the management of which has been taken over by Government. The Corporation has obtained from Government loans amounting to Rs. 2.50 crores which are being utilised for implementation of this scheme. This amount is being treated as margin money, and against it the Corporation has obtained cash credit limits from various banks to the extent of Rs. 7 crores approximately. At present, 19 mills are participating in the scheme. The salient features of the scheme are as follows:—

- (i) Cotton under the scheme is purchased by the Corporation on behalf of the Government managed mills and sold to them at original purchase price plus the actual expenses incurred.
- (ii) The scheme is being implemented through the Authorised Controllers/Chief Executive Officers of the mills

who act as Constituted Attorney of the Corporation for the purpose of this scheme.

- (iii) Keeping in view the cotton requirements of the mills, funds for margin money and cash credit limits already negotiated with the banks by the Corporation, are allocated to the Constituted Attorneys.
- (iv) Mills normally pay to the Corporation interest at the rate of 1 per cent above bank rates for such advances. A higher rate of interest of 5 per cent above bank rates is charged when there is a breach of the agreement between the mills and the Corporation.
- (v) Mills also pay service charges at 0.15 per cent of the value of cotton at the actual purchase price.
- (vi) No interest is charged on the funds remaining unutilised upto 10 per cent of the funds provided by the Corporation. Interest on the unutilised amount in excess of 10 per cent of the funds provided is charged at the rate of 6 1/2 per cent.
- (vii) The Constituted Attorneys maintain all account in this respect on behalf of the Corporation.
- (viii) Mills join the scheme on voluntary basis and are free to opt out by giving one month's notice.

(b) Some of the measures taken to ensure proper utilisation of money invested by the Corporation in these mills are as follows:—

- (a) Purchase Committees have been appointed for each mill to ensure that the funds involved for purchase of cotton under the scheme are properly utilised.

- (b) Financial Advisers and Chief Accounts Officers have been appointed in each mills. These officers watch day to day working of these mills and ensure that the funds released to the mills are properly utilised.
- (c) Supervision Committees have also been appointed to supervise the working of the mills and they also keep a watch with regard to the proper utilisation of the funds released to the mills.
- (d) The Corporation is scrutinising Daily Banks and Financial statements with a view to keeping a watch over proper utilisation of funds. The Corporation has decided to set up an internal audit organisation of its own to ensure *inter alia*, continuous audit and test check of accounts.
- (e) The accounts are subject to statutory audit.

**Import of spacers from Japan for use in the Bhabha Atomic Centre, Bombay**

**\*616. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has placed orders with a Japanese firm for importing spacers to be used in the Bhabha Atomic Centre, Bombay.

(b) if so, the number of spacers to be imported from Japan and their value;

(c) whether payment will be made in Indian rupee or in foreign exchange and

(d) whether global tenders were invited for import of these spacers from other atomic power countries?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). An order for the supply of 1200 sets of Zircaloy Spacers at a total f.o.b. cost of 45.3 million yen for use in the reload fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station has been placed on a Japanese firm.

(c) The Payment will be made in foreign exchange.

(d) An open tender for the purchase of these Spacers was floated in India. Besides, certain firms established abroad, who were considered as potential suppliers, were also specifically requested to quote for the supply of these spacers. The order was placed on the lowest bidder.

#### Medium of instruction issue in Assam

\*617. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent talks between the Chief Minister of Assam and the Cachar leaders on the medium of instruction issue had not produced any desired results; and

(b) if so, whether the Centre propose to intervene in the dispute with a view to finding out a solution acceptable to all the parties concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a). No Sir.

(b). The controversy relating to medium of instruction in Assam involves complex issues. The Central Government remain in close touch with developments in Assam and continuous efforts are being made to find an amicable solution.

#### Seminar on Science and Technology held at Kanpur

\*618. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI P. M. MEHTA;

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to direct the scientific and technological activities towards fulfilment of national goals and for adopting an integrated approach in planning and implementation;

(b) whether he attended a two-day regional seminar organised by the National Committee on Science and Technology at Kanpur on 13th February, 1973;

(c) whether a Science and Technology plan is being prepared by the N.C.S.T. through the active participation of the working Scientists, Technologists, Economists, Industrial Manager and other professionals; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The basic premise behind the Science and Technology Plan is that science and technology should serve the needs of the common man and directly reinforce our programmes for eliminating mass poverty. Technological self-reliance is the major plank in our development strategy, but in certain areas such food, energy and defence equipment, efforts will be made to achieve maximum possible self-sufficiency. The plan will be based on a detailed assessment of the existing knowledge and competence in the various sectors of economy and the potentials for developments with reference to our socio-economic needs.

### Public Sector Corporation for Industrial Undertakings

\*619. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a Public Sector Corporation to manage Industrial Undertakings other than textile units, taken over by Government; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The question of institutional arrangements for the management of non-textile industrial units taken over under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act has been under the consideration of Government. No final decision in the matter has so far been taken.

### Development of Hill areas during Fifth Plan

\*620. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the agricultural and other development of hill areas of the country, Government propose to formulate scheme different from the schemes formulated for the development of the plains; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The responsibility for formulating programmes of development generally rests with the State Governments. It is, however, being urged that the State Governments should, while formulating Agriculture and

other development programmes, take into consideration the peculiar physico-geographic conditions, resource endowment, infrastructure network, etc., of different regions including the hill areas falling within their jurisdiction.

दैनिक पत्र "अवन्तिका" के साझेदारों द्वारा विनियोजित पूंजी

5900. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री हिन्दी दैनिक पत्र 'अवन्तिका' के साझेदारों के बारे में 16 अगस्त, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 2341 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन के दैनिक पत्र "अवन्तिका" के तीनों साझेदारों में से प्रत्येक ने विभिन्न अवसरों पर कितनी-कितनी पूंजी लगाई और जनवरी, 1973 तक उन्होंने कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई थी ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त फर्म में कुछ अन्य साझेदार भी शामिल हुए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो कितने और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने कितनी पूंजी लगाई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). प्रकाशक के द्वारा समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार को भेजे गए 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के वार्षिक विवरण के अनुसार हिन्दी दैनिक "अवन्तिका" की मालिक दो हिस्सेदारों की एक अप्रपंजीकृत फर्म है। फर्म की पूंजी में प्रत्येक के तेरह हजार पांच सौ रुपये हैं। प्रकाशक ने रजिस्ट्रार को सूचित किया है कि दिसम्बर, 1972 से साझेदारी में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

**Medical Claims of Employees of  
Delhi Administration**

5901. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount exceeding rupees sixty lakhs is being drawn by the employees of Delhi Administration on medical claims;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry in this regard has taken place; and

(c) the number of employees who have submitted claims exceeding Rs. 4000/- during 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Three.

**Formation of Accounts Cadre in  
Delhi Administration**

5902. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Accounts Cadre is to be formed under Delhi Administration;

(b) whether the Administration Officers/Superintendents of Administration holding Gazetted posts sponsored for training for a lower post of S.A.S. Accountant are entitled to claim higher pay during training period; and

(c) whether these officials will be appointed Accountants or promoted to higher posts or will be considered for promotion to higher posts without obtaining any accounts experience?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). Yes Sir.

(b) According to Delhi Administration, Superintendents (Grade I of the Subordinate Ministerial Service) and Assistant/Head Clerks (Grade II of the Sub-ordinate Ministerial Service) are sponsored for training in S.A.S. at the Northern Zonal Accountancy Training Institute at Jammu. During the period of training, they are entitled to pay and other allowances against the posts which they were holding before proceeding on training.

(c) For appointment to the posts of Accountants or higher posts, the eligibility of these officials will be considered in accordance with the provisions of rules of the proposed Accounts Service of Delhi Administration as and when these are finalized.

**Use of titles with Names**

5903. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the titles like "Padma Shri" are not to be used along with the names of persons concerned in the post-Independence period; and

(b) if so, whether Government have issued any instructions in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Decorations like "Padma Shri" are not titles and should be prefixed or suffixed with the names of awardness.

(b) From time to time press notes have been issued informing the public that the awards should not be used as titles. Instructions have also been issued to Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and the Governments of States and Union Territories.

### "Trail of Traitors" of freedom struggle

5904. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made to the Government by the Indian Revolutionaries for 'Trail of Traitors' of the Freedom Struggle against British Imperialists; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). No specific request has been received from the Indian Revolutionaries for trial of traitors of the Freedom Struggle against British Imperialists. However, the Conference of Indian Revolutionaries held at Kanpur in February 1973 had adopted a resolution demanding a through probe into the death of Shri Chandra Shekhar Azad and demanded action against those found guilty and responsible for the death of Shri Azad.

No such proposal is at present under the consideration of the Government.

### अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादों को सुलझाने में क्षेत्रीय परिषदों से सहायता

5905. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को क्षेत्रीय परिषदों से अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादों के सुलझाने में कोई सहायता प्राप्त हुई है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). राज्य पुनर्गठन अधिनियम 1956 में प्रस्तुत

की गई योजना के अनुसार क्षेत्रीय परिषदें कार्य कर रही हैं। उनका कार्य निम्नलिखित विषयों में विचार करना तथा सम्बन्धित सरकारों को सिफारिश करना है :—

(क) आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक योजना के क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक हित का कोई विषय।

(ख) सीमा विवादों, भाषाई अल्प संख्यकों अथवा अन्तर्राज्यीय परिवहन सम्बन्धी कोई विषय; और

(ग) उम अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों के पुनर्गठन सम्बन्धी अथवा उससे उत्पन्न कोई विषय।

ये परिषदें सलाहकार बोर्ड के रूप में हैं और सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के दृष्टिकोण को ध्यान में रखने के बाद सिफारिशें करती हैं, अतः उनकी सिफारिशें सहमति के एक उपाय के रूप में प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं। गृह मंत्रालय इन सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन को देखता है और ये परिषदें समय समय पर अपनी सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की स्वयं समीक्षा करती हैं और जहां आवश्यक होता है नई सिफारिशें करती हैं। इस प्रकार क्षेत्रीय परिषदें सदस्य राज्यों के सामान्य हित के विभिन्न विषयों पर विचार करने के लिए एक मंच की व्यवस्था करती हैं और ऐसे विषयों में लाभदायक भूमिका निभाती हैं।

ग्राम्प्र प्रदेश के निकटवर्ती जिलों (चित्तूर-पल्ली) में नक्सलपंथियों द्वारा पुलिस से हथियारों का छीना जाना

5906. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ग्राम्प्र के निकटवर्ती जिलों (चित्तूरपल्ली) में कुछ नक्सलपंथियों द्वारा पुलिस से हथियार छीनने की जानकारी मिली है ;

(ख) क्या यह जानकारी भी मिली है कि नक्सलपंथियों को पृथक्तावादियों से सहयोग मिल रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) तथ्य मालूम किए जा रहे हैं।

उड़ीसा राज्य से पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों का निष्कासन

5907. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1972 को उड़ीसा में भूमिगत 30 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों में से कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों को खोज निकाला गया और उनमें से कितनों को निर्वासित किया गया ;

(ख) भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) जेप पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों का पता लगाने और उन्हें निर्वासित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

इन्दौर में लघु उद्योग

5908. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इन्दौर डिवीजन (मध्य प्रदेश) में वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जिम्माउर रहमान अन्तारी) : उद्योग निदेशक, मध्य प्रदेश के पास पंजीकृत इन्दौर डिवीजन के लघु एककों की संख्या, जो कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1971 को 6315 थी, 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 को बढ़ कर लगभग 7800 हो गई है।

#### Instances of the Misuse of the Power Conferred by M.I.S.A.

55909. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any gross misuse of the powers conferred by the Maintenance of Internal Security Act have been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, how many such instances have been reported and from what States; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop such undemocratic misuse of power by the Executive?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise



(c) Instructions have been issued to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to ensure that all authorities competent to exercise powers under the MIS Act, 1971 are fully conversant with the requirements of the Constitution and the Act and that these requirements are strictly adhered to while making use of these powers. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have also been requested that while confirming detention orders issued by District Magistrates and Commissioners of Police, they should satisfy themselves that the requirements of the law and the Constitution have been fully met.

#### **Seminar of the Experts on the Transfer of Technology**

5910. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a Seminar of the Experts on 'the transfer of Technology' in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which participated in the Seminar; and

(c) the broad recommendations made in the Seminar?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A three day International Seminar on Transfer of Technology was held from December 11, 1972 to December 13, 1972 at New Delhi.

(b). The Seminar was attended by experts from India and 35 foreign countries, consultants, representatives from UNIDO and 8 other international organisations. A list of participants is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT/73.]

(c) The main recommendations and suggestions of the Seminar are

contained in the 'CSIR News—Vol. 23' dated 15th February, 1973, copies of which are available in the Library of the Parliament.

#### **Documentary Film on Kumaran Asan, poet of Kerala**

5911. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Films Division have decided to produce a documentary film on Kumaran Asan, the famous poet and social reformer of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the length of the film and other features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The production of the film on Kumaran Asan by the Films Division, has been held over, as the Government of Kerala are understood to be producing a documentary film on him.

#### **Setting up of Industries in Kerala**

5912. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start any new industry in the State of Kerala under the central sector or with central assistance during the year 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Instrumentation Limited, Kota—a

fully owned Central Government Undertaking, have a proposal to establish their second unit at Palghat (Kerala) for the manufacture of control valves and allied items in the first instance. The investment on this project is estimated at Rs. 2.80 crores with an employment potential of 600 to begin with. Action to set up this unit at Palghat would progress during the year 1973-74.

The Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.—a fully owned Central Government Undertaking, have a proposal to set up a newsprint project in the District of Kottayam (Kerala) for an annual capacity of 80,000 tonnes newsprint (including magazine paper) at an approximate cost of Rs. 35 crores. Preliminary action in this connection would be taken in the year 1973-74.

# **Memo from artistes of Calicut Radio Station**

5913. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the artistes of Calicut Radio Station; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The various demands put, forward by the staff artists of Calicut and the action taken on them are indicated below:—

Demand	Remarks
1. Raise the age of retirement to 60 years for staff artists.	Government have already agreed to grant extensions upto the age of 60 to staff artists belonging to certain creative groups viz. musicians instrumentalists conductors and composers, if they are otherwise fit.
2. Provide gratuity to all staff artists on retirement.	This is being examined by Government.
3. Immediately start job evaluation and finish it within one month.	The National Productivity Council have already commenced the work and are likely to submit their report after a few months.
4. Bring back to Delhi all the staff artists transferred to Bombay consequent upon the shifting of Vividh Bharati.	It has already been decided to freeze vacancies at Delhi and in nearby stations in the categories concerned so as to enable the transfer back of the Vividh Bharati staff artists at present at Bombay. In pursuance of this decision two Producers, one announcer, three Production Assistants and one script Writer have already been transferred to Delhi or other stations of their choice.
5. Stop operation of SIU report.	The SIU report is still under examination in Government.

Demand	Remarks
6. Immediately set up joint consultative Machinery at all levels.	Informal Consultative Committees for staff artists have already been set up at all levels, viz. at the level of the Ministry, Directorate General, All India Radio and the stations.
7. Formulate and implement fair promotion policy in consultation with the staff Artists Union.	Recruitment rules have been framed after taking into consideration the suggestions made by the AIR Staff Artists Union and these provide reasonable avenues of promotion to staff artists working in AIR consistent with the requirements of the services.
8. Pay 8.33% bonus to all staff artists and all AIR employees for the year 1971-72.	Employees of AIR are not entitled to bonus under the payment of Bonus Act, 1965. A decision to the contrary cannot be taken in isolation from general policy in respect of Government employees.
9. Extra pay for extra work and work and overtime for national holidays etc.	Extra remuneration for extra work is already being paid.

#### Grant of pension to freedom fighters from Kerala

5914. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADDANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of the applications received from Kerala for grant of pension to freedom fighters; and

(b) the number of sanctioned applications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) 4,076 applications have been received.

(a) 565 cases have been approved for pension.

#### Engineering graduates and diploma holders selected under the practical stipendiary scheme in Kerala

5915. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADDANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engineering graduates and diploma holders selected under the practical stipendiary scheme in Kerala State so far and the number proposed to be selected under the said scheme during the year 1973-74; and

(b) whether Government propose to enlarge the scope of the said scheme as far as the Kerala State is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Under the practical stipendiary scheme, an amount of Rs. 2.40 lakhs was allocated to Kerala State by the Ministry of Education for placement

of 180 Engineering degree/diploma holders in 1972-73 but information regarding the number of persons actually placed under the scheme during the current year is not available. In 1973-74, it is proposed to enlarge the scope of the scheme and the State Government has been advised to formulate proposals for placement of a larger number of candidates under the scheme.

#### Role of C.P.I. in Andhra Pradesh

5916. SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI:

SHRI R. V. BADE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of Shri N. G. Ranga published in 'Motherland' dated the 13th March, 1973 that C.P.I. is engineering Civil war in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have seen the news report in question.

(b) Government's attitude towards the complex problems of Andhra Pradesh had been explained in the House.

#### Service conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe employees

5917. SHRI AMBESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the main points of the circulars issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in respect of the appointments/promotions/service conditions of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees for the period from 1st January, 1970 to 31st December, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No.LT-4712/73.]

#### Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Under Secretaries in Government of India

5918. SHRI AMBESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sanctioned posts of Under Secretaries in the various Ministries/Departments of Government of India on 1st January, 1973;

(b) the number of Under Secretaries in various Ministries/Departments actually working on these posts on 1st January, 1973;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them; and

(d) whether it is correct that the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Under Secretaries is not in accordance with their percentage of representation; if so, whether Government propose to promote S.C./S.T. Section Officers as Under Secretaries and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Information being collected. Statement will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) As there is no separate reservation laid down for the posts of Under Secretaries, the question does not arise.

### **Withdrawing of ban on recruitment in Government Establishments**

5919. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to withdraw the ban on recruitment in Government Establishments completely; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). There is no general ban on recruitment in Government Establishments. However, there is a limited ban on direct recruitment to certain categories of Class III and Class IV posts. This ban is proposed to be reviewed after the Third Pay Commission's recommendations have been considered by the Government.

### **Cheaper T.V. model designed by the radio and electricals manufacturing Company Limited, Bangalore**

5920. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Company Limited (R.E.M.C.O.) in Bangalore has been successful in designing a new model of T.V. which would be cheaper than any existing model;

(b) if so, the salient features of this new model set and the cost thereof including excise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure large scale manufacture of this cheaper T.V. set?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b).

Radio and Electrical Manufacturing Company Limited (REMCO) Bangalore, (which is a Public Sector Undertaking of the Government of Mysore) have released on March 10, a 19" TV set under the name 'Jyotsna'. The set which is designed for single-channel reception employs 14 valves and is priced at Rs. 1935.50 including excise duty of Rs. 143 and sales tax of Rs. 235.50.

(c) TV sets as manufactured in this country employ different designs resulting in different ex-factory prices. They also have varying foreign exchange components and have different performance characteristics, particularly in terms of maintenance. Government do not intend, at this stage, to standardise on a single design but have prescribed a uniform pack value for units in the small scale sector.

### **Adulteration and black marketing of cement in Assam**

5921. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that adulteration and black marketing in cement are going on in Assam and other North Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No specific complaints have been received regarding adulteration of cement and black marketing in Assam and other North Eastern States.

(b) Does not arise.

**उत्तर प्रदेश के आगरा और झांसी जिलों  
के गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन  
केन्द्र**

5922. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में आगरा और झांसी जिलों के अन्तर्गत उन गांवों के, तहसीलवार, नाम क्या हैं जिनमें सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र हैं ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त जिलों में उन गांवों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें वर्ष 1973-74 में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्रनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). वांछित सूचना एक विवरण पत्र में सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-4713/73]।

**Thefts and Burglaries in North Avenue,  
New Delhi**

5923. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of thefts and burglaries in the area catered by North Avenue Police Station in New

Delhi have been on an increase, and if so, the number of such cases in the area during 1970, 1971 and 1972 so far;

(b) whether the police station staff refuse to register cases of this kind when reported to them and leave the culprits scot-free even when they are caught red-handed;

(c) the number of cases during this period wherein the culprits were not prosecuted even when stolen goods had been recovered from their possessions and in how many cases the accused were (i) convicted, and (ii) acquitted; and

(d) the steps taken to reshuffle re-orientate the police station staff for effective security of the area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

Cases	1970	1971	1972	1973 (upto 28-2-1973)
Burglary	2	4	7	Nil
Theft	4	4	7	Nil

(b) No such complaint has come to notice.

(c) There was no case in which the accused could not be prosecuted in spite of effecting recovery of stolen goods from his possession.

The number of cases of burglary and theft in which accused were con-

victed or acquitted is indicated below:—

Year	Burglary		Theft	
	convicted	acquitted	convicted	acquitted
1970		2		1
1971				1
1972		1		
1973 (upto 28-2-1973)				

(d) The staff is normally replaced on the completion of their tenure of posting or on administrative grounds, as and when required.

#### **Monitoring and Evaluation Organisation on Implementation of projects**

5924. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Monitoring and Evaluation Organisation on Implementation of Projects will also include centrally sponsored projects; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir on a selective basis.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Progress Achieved by Central Information Service**

5925. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Central Information Service came into being; and

(b) the progress made by the said Service so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) the Central Information Service was constituted on March 1, 1960.

(b) There were 612 posts in the various grades of the Service at its initial constitution; the Service now consists of 984 posts. A statement indicating the grade structure of the Service on March 1, 1960 and as on March 31, 1973 is attached.

## STATEMENT

No. of posts as on 1-3-1960	Grade structure and pay scale	No. of posts as on 31-3-1973
Nil	Selection Grade (Rs. 2500—125/2-2750)	1
1	Senior Administrative Grade (i) (Senior Scale—Rs. 1800—100—2000)	5
2	(ii) (Junior Scale —Rs. 1600—100—1800)	10
9	Junior Administrative Grade (i) (Senior Scale—Rs. 1300—60—1600)	17
8	(i) (Junior Scale—Rs. 1100—50—1400)	15
83	Grade I (Rs. 700—40—1100—50/2—1250)	152
68	Grade II (Rs. 400—400—450—30—500—35—570—EB—35—95 )	132
137	Grade III (Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800)	172
304	Grade IV (Rs. 270—10—290—15—410—EB—15—485)	480

**Appointment Against Grade IV Prior to Commencement of CIS**

5926. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria, including age, qualifications etc., adopted for regularisation of candidates appointed departmentally by his Ministry against Grade IV posts prior to the commencement of CIS; and

(b) whether regularisation of departmental candidates as mentioned above was done under provision of the Central Information Service Rules, if so, the number of the rule?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH):** (a) and (b). The Central Information Service was constituted on 1st March, 1960. Prior to that

date 142 persons had been selected and appointed, departmentally, at different times to various posts proposed to be included in Grade IV of the Service by the respective participating organisations of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on the basis of qualifications, experience, age limits, etc., prescribed, with due regard to the requirements of the posts, and not according to a uniform set of criteria.

2. 31 candidates were eligible under Rule 2(b) (i) of the CIS Rules, 1959, for consideration for appointment to Grade IV of the Service at its initial constitution. Their suitability was determined by a selection committee set up under Rule 5 of the Rules, with member of the Union Public Service Commission as President and departmental representatives as members. They were appointed to Grade IV on the recommendation of the Committee and with the approval of the Commission.



3. 108 persons were declared departmental candidates with the concurrence of the Commission under Rule 2(b)(ii) of the CIS Rules. The suitability of these officers for appointment to Grade IV at its initial constitution of the Service was also determined by a selection committee, with a member of the Commission as Chairman, and were appointed to that grade under Rule 5 on the recommendation of the committee and with the approval of the Commission. Two candidates had resigned and one did not wish to be considered for appointment to the Service.

#### **C.I.S. Grade IV Examination, 1964**

5927. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees, appointed departmentally by the Ministry against Grade IV posts prior to the date of commencement of Central Information Service;

(b) whether the copy of appointment order of such employees mentioned above would be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) the actual number of employees from amongst the employees as mentioned above who were declared departmental candidates against the competitive post of Central Information Service Grade IV examination, 1964?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):** (a) 142.

(b) Orders of appointment were issued to the selected candidates by the concerned media organisation of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Specimen copies of such orders will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

(c) 101 persons were appointed to Grade IV as 'departmental candidates' against vacancies reported earlier to Union Public Service Commission for direct recruitment. Of the remaining 41 out of 142 officers, 31 had already been appointed to Grade IV at its initial constitution as 'departmental candidates' under Rule 2(b)(i); 7 were appointed under Rule 5, read with Rule 2(b)(ii), 2 had resigned and 1 did not wish to be considered for the Service.

#### **Departmental Candidates Absorbed at Initial constitution of C.I.S.**

5928. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of departmental candidates directly absorbed in Grade IV of the Central Information Service at the initial constitution of the Service?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):** The Central Information Service was constituted on March 1, 1960. One hundred and twenty eight departmental candidates were appointed to Grade IV of the C.I.S. with effect from that date; and 108 more persons were approved by the Union Public Service Commission subsequently for appointment to the Service at its initial constitution.

#### **A.I.R. employees suspended on charge of bigamy**

5929. **SHRI DALIP SINGH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of employees suspended on the charge of bigamy during the last three years in A.I.R., New Delhi; and the number of cases in which charge-sheets have been changed more than once?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):** No employee of All India

Radio was placed under suspension on the charge of bigamy nor was any charge-sheet modified during the last three years.

### नारियल जटा उद्योग पर उपकर

5930. श्री धर्मराव अकजलपुरकर :  
क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नारियल जटा बोर्ड ने वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान नारियल जटा पर उपकर की कुल कितनी राशि वसूल की; और

(ख) नारियल जटा उद्योग के विकास पर सरकार ने कितनी राशि व्यय की ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्तारी) : (क) काँयर बोर्ड काँयर पर उपकर वसूल नहीं करता । किन्तु निर्यात के लिए नारियल की जटा में बनाए गए सभी प्रकार के फाइवरो, धागों और उत्पादों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 98 पैसे प्रति क्विन्टल की दर में उपकर वसूल किया जाता है । 1971-72 में भारत सरकार द्वारा उपकर के रूप में कुल 2,94,905.54 रुपये की राशि वसूल की गई ।

(ख) काँयर बोर्ड के माध्यम में काँयर (नारियल जटा) उद्योग का विकास करने के लिए 1971-72 में सरकार ने 18.94 लाख रुपये व्यय किए ।

**Licences issued for starting industries in backward areas of Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Assam**

5931. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to

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the reply given to Unstarred Question No: 23 on the 21st February, 1973 regarding dispersal of industries in backward areas and state:

(a) how many licences were issued for starting industries in the backward areas during the last two years and how many of them were given to Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya and Mizoram separately; and

(b) the types of industries to be set up in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) 76 Industrial Licences were issued in each of the two years 1971 and 1972 for starting industries in backward areas. Out of these two relate to Tripura and one to Meghalaya.

(b) Cement and food processing industries.

### Broadcasting in Tripura Language from Akashvani, Calcutta

5932. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that broadcasts in Tripuri language made from Akashvani, Calcutta are not audible even in Tripura; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to change the Centre and timing for making broadcast audible there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The quality of reception of Tripuri programmes relayed from Calcutta is not satisfactory on Medium Wave but satisfactory on Short Wave.

(b) It has been decided to shift the Tripuri programmes from Calcutta to Agartala shortly.

### Reservations for Scheduled Tribes in Tribal Development Block, Tripura

5933. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no tribal has been appointed in Class I and II posts in the Tribal Development Block of Tripura;

(b) whether posts for all categories, including Class I and II in various Governmental Departments in Tripura including Tribal Development Block, are reserve for candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes;

(c) if so, the percentage of reservations made in different categories in the various Departments; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). The information has been called from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

### Shortage of Raw Movie Films

5934. SHRI R. V. BADE:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of raw movie films and some audiovisual equipments like specialised lenses, etc; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI BHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Cost of production of Salt

5935. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of salt per tonne in the different production Centres;

(b) Ex-factory price of salt per tonne in different places of manufacture; and

(c) present selling price of salt per kilo in different North Eastern States of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The cost of production of salt is generally between Rs. 12/- and Rs. 30/- per metric tonne, varying from place to place and producer to producer, bulk of whom are in the private sector.

(b) The ex-factory prices of salt at various centres are indicated in the attached statement.

(c) Retail prices of salt in the North Eastern parts of the country are as follows:—

	Price in Paise per Kg.
Meghalaya	35 to 40
Tripura	40 to 70
Manipur	40 to 50
Mizoram	40
Assam	30 to 40
Nagaland	30 to 40
Arunachal Pradesh	30 to 40

STATEMENT  
Ex-factory price of salt

S. No.	State	Name of the place and variety* of salt	Average ex- factory price of salt per metric tonne (excluding cess & gunny bags)
			Rs.
1. Rajasthan		Sambhar	
		Kyal salt*	59.00
		Pan salt (uniodised)*	50.00
		Pan salt (iodised)*	47.00
		Reshta salt*	60.00
		Pachbadhra	25.70
		Phalodi	19.00
		Suijagarh	41.10
		Kuchaman city	27.50
2. Tamil Nadu		Tuticorin	22.40
		Madras	22.50
3. Andhra Pradesh		Naupada group Wisakhapatnam group	41.50
4. Gujarat		Jamnagar :	
		Kurkutch salt*	18.10
		Crushed salt*	28.60
		Kharaghoda :	
		Public Sector*	32.00
		Private Sector*	37.50
		Dharangadhra	55.10
5. Maharashtra		Uran :	
		Kuppa salt*	46.40
		Vajna salt*	36.10
		Kurkutch salt*	48.50
		Bhandup :	
		Kuppa Salt*	60.80
		Vajna salt*	49.00
		Kurkutch salt*	44.20
		Bhayander :	
		Kuppa salt*	48.10
		Vajna salt*	38.90
		Kurkutch salt*	45.00
6. Orissa		Humma	37.30
7. West Bengal		Contai	111.20
8. Himachal Pradesh		Mandi (Mine) :	
		Rock salt*	135.00
		Pan salt*	240.00
		Refined salt (packed)*	300.00

**Public Sector companies under Ministry of Industrial Development**

5936. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Public Sector companies formed by his Ministry;

(b) the number of Directors in each of these companies; and

(c) facilities including daily fees, honorarium, T.A., given to the Directors of each of these companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4714/73.]

**Closure of small scale engineering units in Mysore**

5937. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any small scale engineering units have recently been closed in the Mysore State; and

(b) if so, their number and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Setting up of paper mills in Assam and Nagaland**

5938. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expenditure to be incurred on the paper mills proposed to be set up in Assam and Nagaland separately;

(b) the total quantity of pulp and paper to be produced by each of the mills;

(c) the progress made so far in establishment of these mills; and

(d) when they will go in production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4715/73.]

**Issue of licences to Corporations for setting up of industries in Assam**

5939. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued by Government to (i) Assam Small Industries Development Corporation Limited, (ii) Assam Major Industries Development Corporation Limited, and (iii) Agro-Industries Corporation of Assam during last three years;

(b) the number of licences actually utilised and the Industries set up by each of them; and

(c) the number of licences not utilised by these corporations so far?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) to (c). During the years 1970, 1971 and 1972, no industrial licence has been issued in the name of Assam Small Industries Development Corporation Limited or Agro-Industries Corporation of Assam. So far as this Ministry is aware, there is no company named "Assam Major Industries Development Corporation". It appears that the reference is to the Assam State Industrial Development Corporation. During this period, three industrial licences were issued to the Assam State Industrial Development Corporation and one industrial licence was issued in favour of Assam Cement Ltd., a State Government Undertaking which has since gone to Meghalaya. These licences, which relate to sugar, portland cement, methanol, formalin, glue, caustic soda, chlorine and hydrochloric acid, are at various stages of implementation.

**Appointment of Secretary to Andaman and Nicobar Administration**

5940. **SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Principal Engineer/Chief Engineer under Manipur, N.E.F.A. and Tripura Administration were also acting as Secretaries to the respective Administration;

(b) Whether Government of India had accepted in principle to allow the Chief Engineer of Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board to act as Additional Secretary to the same Ministry; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the same uniform policy could not be followed in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Administration as well?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) In 1968, when Manipur was a Union territory, the Principal Engineer, Public Works Department, Manipur, was allowed by the Local Administration to function as Ex-Officio Additional Secretary in respect of Public Works Department only. This arrangement was short lived.

In Arunachal Pradesh Administration (formerly N. E. F. A.), there is no Chief Engineer or Principal Engineer. The Superintending Engineer, Circle I, is functioning as Ex-Officio Secretary under an order issued by the Administration.

When Tripura was a Union territory, the Principal Engineer was designated in May, 1961, as Ex-Officio Secretary of the Public Works Department including Electricity and Irrigation.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have intimated that the Chief Engineer of Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board has not been declared as Ex-Officio Secretary either by the State Government or by the Government of India.

(c) The Principal Engineer, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, has been declared as Ex-officio Secretary (Public Works) Andaman and Nicobar Administration with effect from the 22nd February, 1973.

**Approval of Schemes for Providing Employment during Current Year**

5941. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved schemes worth Rs. 42 crore for the current year for providing Employment for the educated unemployed in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the different schemes together with the estimated employment opportunities that could be created under each; and

(c) What was the total amount sanctioned for similar schemes during the last year with respective employment potential under each and how much of the targets could be achieved during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission had approved special employment schemes for educated unemployed involving an outlay of Rs. 57.63 crores during the year 1972-73. In addition, a Central assistance of Rs. 27 crores was also allocated to various States and Union Territories for Special Employment Programmes to benefit both educated as well as uneducated job seekers. During 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 16.11 crores had been allocated for schemes for educated unemployed, of which Rs. 13.48 crores were released to the State Governments and Union Territories. The scheme-wise details regarding the allocations made and the employment generated by them in 1971-72 and the employment expected in 1972-73 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4716/73.]

#### Assessment of Schemes for Providing Employment

5942. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the achievements of the different schemes that were launched during the last two years either exclusively by the Central Government or by the State Governments with substantial Central assistance for generating employment both among the educated and uneducated unemployed persons in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the different schemes launched and the total amount of money spent under each during the period with the number of persons could be given employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the amounts allocated and the employment generated under the Special Employment and Welfare Programmes during 1971-72 and 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4717/73.]

#### पांचवी योजना के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सहायता

5943. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मिलने वाली सहायता के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम ने उक्त योजना के लिए कितनी सहायता देने का वचन दिया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, हां ।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम से 1972-79 के वर्षों में, जिनमें पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि (1974-79) आती है, के दौरान मिलने वाली सहायता के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम से परियोजनावार तदर्थ आवार पर तकनीकी सहायता मिली थी। परन्तु 1 जनवरी, 1972 से कार्यक्रम दृष्टिकोण का सूत्रपात किया गया है। इसके अन्तर्गत संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के निवेष्टों का उपयोग, प्राप्त करने वाले देशों के राष्ट्रीय विकास उद्देश्यों के साथ सामंजस्य बिठा कर किया जाता है। 1972-76 की अवधि के लिए भारत (संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम) प्रमण्डल कार्यक्रम में 123 बड़ी परियोजनाएँ हैं जिनके पूरक के रूप में कृषि, सिंचाई, बिजली, परिवहन, संचार, विज्ञान, उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकी, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, विदेश व्यापार, आवास और शहरी विकास जैसे अर्थ व्यवस्था के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की छोटी परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। भारतीय कार्यक्रम को सात वर्षों की अवधि में फैला कर 1979 तक बढ़ाया गया है ताकि इसे पांचवीं योजना के साथ समन्वित किया जा सके।

(ग) 1972-76 की अवधि के लिए भारत के लिए अनुमोदित निर्देशक आयोजन प्रांकि 500 लाख डालर हैं।

**Works and Housing Ministry's Proposal regarding appointment of Assistant Engineers from Graduate/Non-Graduate Junior Engineers**

5944. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDA RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Works and Housing have sent a proposal for fixing a quota of 50:50 for the appointment of graduate and non-graduate Junior Engineers to the grade of Assistant Engineers and the consequential amendments to the Recruitment Rules for the post of Assistant Engineers and subsequently the matter was discussed many times with the officers concerned recently and requested to clear the proposal as quickly as possible; and

(b) if so, the reasons for inordinate delay to dispose the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). It is correct that a proposal for the amendment of the Recruitment Rules relating to the posts of Assistant Engineer in the Central Public Works Department was received in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms from the Ministry of Work and Housing. As the proposal involved several legal and service aspects which required further consideration, the matter has been under discussion with them. The Ministry of Law had also to be consulted. Representations have also been received from the Union Engineers Associations on behalf of both graduates and non-graduates putting forward their respective points of view on the proposed amendment. Certain clarifications which were considered necessary for a proper examination of the case have since been received from the Ministry of Works and Housing



recently and the matter is under examination in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. It would also be necessary to discuss the matter with the representatives of the Ministry of Works and Housing, before coming to a final decision.

**उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजली इंजीनियरों की हड़ताल में विदेशी एजेन्सी का हाथ होना ।**

5945. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजली इंजीनियरों और कर्मचारियों की जनवरी, 1973 में जो हड़ताल हुई थी, उसमें किसी विदेशी एजेन्सी का हाथ था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**बस्ती (उत्तर प्रदेश) का विकास**

5946. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिले बस्ती में औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ?

**औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :**

(क) और (ख) : उत्तर प्रदेश एग्री इण्डस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन (कृषि उद्योग

निगम) लिमिटेड ने बस्ती में ट्रैक्टर तथा अन्य कृषि औजारों की मरम्मत हेतु एक उपभोक्ता सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित किया है । कारपोरेशन का वहां डिब्बे और बोतल भराई का भी एक एकक चलाने का विचार है । उत्तर प्रदेश लघु उद्योग निगम ने एक खाण्डसारी एकक स्थापित कर लिया है और चीनी मिट्टी का एक एकक बनने वाला है ।

#### Survey for Social Disabilities of Harijans and Adivasis in Madhya Pradesh

5947. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey in the field of social disabilities of Harijans and Adivasis in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey; and

(c) the scheme Government has framed to remove the disabilities to which Harijans and Adivasis are subjected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Details of various surveys conducted, and the findings of these surveys, will be found in the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1964-65, 1966-67 and 1969-70 laid on the Table of the House on 30th March, 1967, 24th April, 1968 and 22nd December, 1971.

(c) All the schemes under the Backward Classes Sector are aimed at removing the disabilities of Harijans and Adivasis and raising their educational and economic status.

### **Distribution of Awards to Home Guards**

5948. SHRI ACHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to distribute medals to Home Guards and Officers who rendered meritorious services during the Emergencies and otherwise in Home Guards Organisation Delhi is under consideration; and

(b) if so, what will be criteria for grant of Medals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Defence have instituted a Sangram Medal which is awardable to all the Home Guards and Civil Defence personnel in Border States. A proposal is, however, under consideration to award this medal to Civil Defence volunteers and those Home Guards who manned the Civil Defence services in Civil Defence towns, including Delhi also.

A proposal is also under consideration to institute the following two medals;

(1) President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal.

(2) Home Guards and Civil Defence Medals.

The criteria for the award of these medals are distinguished and meritorious services respectively, or acts

of gallantry. Home Guards and Civil Defence volunteers all over the country who render distinguished/meritorious services or perform acts of gallantry will be eligible for these medals.

### **Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes employees in U.P.S.C.**

5949. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total staff strength of the Union Public Service Commission in Gazetted, Non-gazetted and class IV categories;

(b) the total staff strength belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these categories;

(c) the reasons for not maintaining the required percentage of reservations for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in various categories; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to fill in the reserved posts in gazetted and higher non-gazetted categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The position is as follows:—

Category	Total staff strength	No. of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes	No. of employees belonging to Scheduled Tribes
Gazetted . . . . .	123	5	2
Non-Gazetted . . . . .	745	83	5
Class IV . . . . .	229	77	12

Out of the total gazetted and non-gazetted strength of 123 and 745 indicated above; 108, and 607 respectively belong to organized services whose controlling authority is not the U.P.S.C. In respect of these organized services, necessary steps to maintain the required percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes are taken at source by the respective cadre controlling authorities. The position in regard to the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst the members of the organized services working in the Union Public Service Commission is as follows:—

Category	Total No. of employees working in the UPSC belonging to organized services	No. of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes	No. of employees belonging to Scheduled Tribes
Gazetted	108	5	2
Non-Gazetted	607	68	4

(c) and (d). Recruitment to posts/services in the Office of the Union Public Service Commission is being made in accordance with the orders governing reservation of vacancies for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Adequate steps have also been taken to fill the reserved vacancies by the appointment of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Wherever necessary, such posts are advertised in the press if adequate response is not received from the Employment Exchanges.

#### Orders Re. Seniority Benefits to re-Employed Ex-Servicement

5950. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued orders extending the scope of the seniority benefits to ex-servicemen absorbed in all the Departments; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Apparently the Question seeks information as to whether ex-servicemen who were/are absorbed in all Departments of Government of India were/are given the benefits of their past service in Armed Forces for purposes of seniority in posts in which they were/are re-employed. Broadly, the position is that, prior to 22th December 1959, except in Departments/Offices where a different rule of seniority was adopted with the prior concurrence of Ministry of Home Affairs (now Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms), seniority of Central Government employees was determined on the basis of length of service in the grade or in an equivalent grade, "service in an equivalent grade" being defined as service on a rate of pay exceeding the minimum of the time scale of the pay attached to the post in which seniority was to be determined. Accordingly, ex-servicemen appointed prior to 22nd

December 1959 in Departments/Offices where the above-mentioned principles were applicable, could count such service in the Armed Forces for the purpose of seniority.

With effect from 22nd December 1959, fresh seniority principles were promulgated, replacing the principle of length of service etc. mentioned above. After the promulgation of these revised principles, ex-service-men on their appointment to Departments/Offices in which the revised principles are applicable, are not entitled to count their service in the Armed Forces for the purpose of seniority.

नई दिल्ली में दुकानों से प्राचीन मूर्तियां बरामद होना

5951. श्री चन्दा लाल चन्द्राकर :

श्री मुस्तियार सिंह मलिक :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस ने नई दिल्ली के एक होटल में पुरानी वस्तुएं बेचने वाली एक दुकान पर छापा मार कर 12 प्राचीन मूर्तियां बरामद की हैं ;

(ख) उक्त मूर्तियां कहाँ-कहाँ से चुराई गई थीं और क्या सभी तथ्यों का पता लगाया जा चुका है ;

(ग) क्या इन मूर्तियां चुराने वालों का सम्बन्ध किसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह से है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) अभी तक मालूम नहीं है ।

(ग) अभी तक मालूम नहीं है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) मामले की जांच हो रही है और अभी तक कोई व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है ।

#### Complaints against Hindustan Pilkingtons

5952. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the firm Hindustan Pilkingtons in the optical trade manufacturing fair quantities of white or coloured eye glasses which are allegedly only window glass sheets ultimately surfaced, finished and palmed off to the public as sunglasses etc.; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश के मालखान छेदियापूर्वा गांव में  
एक हरिजन की हत्या

5953. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या  
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक  
2 जनवरी, 1973 के 'वीर अर्जुन' में  
प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया  
गया है कि प्रतापगढ़ से लगभग 30 किलो-  
मीटर दूर मालखान छेदियापूर्वा गांव में  
राजदुलार नामक एक हरिजन की  
कुछ तथाकथित मवर्ण हिन्दुओं ने रात  
को गोली मार कर हत्या कर दी थी;  
और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्तियों  
को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और सरकार  
ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की  
है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री ( श्री एफ०  
एच० मोहसिन ) : (क) और (ख) :  
सरकार ने 2 जनवरी, 1973 के 'वीर  
अर्जुन' में प्रकाशित सम्बद्ध समाचार  
देखा है। राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम  
किये जा रहे हैं।

**Post Office Facility at Kusimi Village  
Distt. Siddhi, M.P.**

5954. SHRI RANA BAHADUR  
SINGH: Will the Minister of COM-  
MUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the village of Kusumi  
District Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh which  
is the headquarter of the Tribal Block  
still does not have the basic facility  
of a Post Office; and

(b) if so, by when a Post Office will  
be opened there?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNI-  
CATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The village is having the postal  
facilities of collection and delivery  
of mails. However, there is no Post  
Office in the village at present.

(b) it is anticipated that a Post  
Office if opened in the village will  
run into a loss beyond the limits pre-  
scribed by the P&T Department. The  
Post Office can, however, be opened  
if the amount of loss for the first year  
amounting to Rs. 115.85 is paid by  
the interested party.

**Disparity in Sanctioning Telephone  
Connections**

5955. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-  
TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in many cases people  
who had applied for telephones more  
than 8 years ago have not got the  
telephones, but people who have ap-  
plied a few months back got their  
connections; and

(b) whether in many cases the con-  
nections are given in the name of  
persons who are covered under pri-  
ority category without their knowledge,  
and the telephones are in use by  
others?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNI-  
CATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The position of allotment of tele-  
phones in O.Y.T., special and General  
categories differ from Exchange to  
Exchange. Whereas in easy Ex-  
changes, people can get telephones on  
demand even in General category, it  
is a fact that in certain difficult Ex-  
changes, people have not been able to  
get telephones for more than 8 years  
in General category.

(b) No.

### **Cement Plant in Surplus Zones of the South and West**

5956. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the Economic Times of 21st November, 1972, stating that there are differences between the Industrial Development and the Finance Ministries over the setting up of cement plants in the surplus zones of the South and West; and

(b) whether Government have studied this report and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Government of India have seen the report appearing in the Economic Times dated 21st November, 1972 stating *inter alia* that there are differences between the Ministry of Industrial Development and Finance Ministry over the sanctioning of new cement plant in the Southern and Western zones of the country. However, it is denied that there are any difference between the Ministries of Industrial Development and Finance regarding the need for setting up of cement plants in the Southern and Western zones of the country. After taking into account all aspects of the matter, appropriate decision would be taken by the Government of India.

### **Number of Cases of Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in States and Union Territories**

5957. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each State and

Union Territory since first January, 1971 upto first February, 1973; and

(b) whether intervention by the Central Government is contemplated as suggested in the recent Conference of Chief Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) The Central Government deplore the occurrence of such incidents. They have requested all the State Governments to impress upon the authorities concerned to ensure prompt and effective investigation of offences committed against the Harijans. It has been clarified that any failure to do so would amount to grave dereliction of duty on the part of the officers concerned.

### **Use of Religious Places for Anti-Indian Propaganda by Pakistani Elements in U.P.**

5958. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether it is within the knowledge of Government that mosques and religious places in the State of U.P. are being used for anti-Indian propaganda by the Pakistani elements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): There is no evidence that Mosques and religious places in the State of Uttar Pradesh are being used for anti-Indian propaganda by Pakistani elements.

### **Defence materials produced in National Instrument Factory, Calcutta**

5959. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some defence materials are produced in the National Instrument Factory at Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry can expand a specific department in the National Instrument specially for Defence materials; and

(c) what are the basic products of the National Instrument required for the Ministry of Defence?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A separate product division exists in National Instruments Limited, Calcutta for production and supply of Infra-red Night Vision Equipment for Defence.

(c) Infra-red Night Vision Equipment and Optic Theodolite.

**Central Press Accreditation to President of Delhi Press Reporters Association**

5960. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:**

**SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR:**

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Malik, President of Delhi Press Reporters Association and leading organizer of National Union of Journalists (I) has been given central press accreditation; and

(b) whether the present Principal Information Officer and immediate past Public Relations Manager of Indian Airlines was unaware of a court judgment finding this journalist responsible for cheating IAC and another journalist?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):** (a) On the request of

the Resident Editor of the Times of India, Shri K. M. Malik, Chief Reporter of the newspaper was given Central Press Accreditation in replacement of the earlier Chief Reporter Shri B. K. Joshi. Shri Malik was granted the accreditation by the Central Press Accreditation Committee taking into account that both the Newspaper and the correspondent himself were duly qualified under the rules.

(b) The Principal Information Officer was aware of the court case, but that case, however, had no bearing on the correspondent's accreditation.

**Life expectancy in India**

5961. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:**

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the United Nations Demographic Year Book which was published recently the male life expectancy in India is 44.89 years, still 11.27 less than that of men born in Sweden which has the highest longevity rate;

(b) whether according to the Year-Book, men in India can expect to live longer than women whereas life expectancy of women is generally higher than that of men throughout the world; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) The U.N. Demographic Year Book 1971 (which is the latest available) gives the expectation of life at birth for males in India to be 41.89 years. This relates to the decade 1951-60. For the same decade, the expectation of life at birth for Sweden is found to be 70.86 years resulting in a difference of 28.97 years between the two figures.

(b) and (c). In India as also in some other developing countries as Sri Lanka, Pakistan, etc., the expectation of life at birth of females is lower than that of males, due to comparatively adverse mortality conditions for women.

**Jhuggi Jhonpuri clearance campaign in Delhi**

5962. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Municipal Corporation have launched a Jhuggi-Jhonpuri clearance campaign in the name of cleanliness and beautification of the city;

(b) if so, whether the Prime Minister and the Home Minister had recently paid a visit to those areas to see the plight of the homeless people who have fallen victims to the said campaign; and

(c) if so, the particulars of the areas affected by the said campaign and the arrangement made for settling those homeless people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that no Jhuggi Jhonpuri were removed under any campaign in the name of cleanliness and beautification. Encroachments from Municipal land were removed on various occasions under the Municipal Corporation Act.

(b) The Prime Minister accompanied by the Home Minister paid a visit to the Kingsway Camp and Timarpur area where some demolitions had taken place because of unauthorised constructions which were creating road blocks.

(c) The Corporation have informed that the encroachments, under the Municipal Corporation Act, were removed from the following sites:

- (1) Mundewalan Road near Motia Khan (Hoshiar Singh Marg).

(2) Desh Bandhu Gupta Road.

(3) Teliwara.

(4) New Delhi Railway Station.

(5) Kingsway Camp.

As there were temporary encroachments at Desh Bandhu Gupta Road and Teliwara, no rehabilitation of any squatter was undertaken. The squatters removed from Mundewalan Road near Motia Khan (Hoshiar Singh Marg), New Delhi Railway Station and Kingsway Camp have been settled according to the Corporation.

**Committee on Burn and Company Limited, Howrah**

5963. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee to enquire into the affairs of the Burn and Company Limited, Howrah has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the finding of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Schedule for replacing fuel elements in Atomic Power Plants**

5964. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schedule has been drawn for replacing fuel elements in Atomic Power Plants; if so, the scheduled periodicity thereof;

(b) whether the prescribed schedule was adhered to in each of the Atomic Plants for changing the fuel elements;



(c) the particulars of such schedules and the actual date or dates when the fuel elements were replaced; and

(d) whether at present fuel elements have been replaced in all the Atomic Plants; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a)

Yes, Sir. This has been done for Tarapur which is at present the only operating Station. The reactors at Tarapur operate on an approximately annual fuel cycle. The more exact schedules are, however, determined about 6 to 8 months in advance of the fuelling outage.

(b) The pre-determined schedules are adhered to as far as possible, however, during 1971-72 deviations had to be made to suit the requirements of the grids.

(c) Unit I of TAPS was shut down for its first refuelling on August 17, 1971 as scheduled. It has again been shut down for its second refuelling in January 1973 as per a schedule revised to suit the grid requirements. The refuelling and maintenance works are in progress.

Unit II of TAPS was scheduled for its first refueling around November 1971, but this was postponed till March 23, 1972 to accommodate urgent power requirements of the Maharashtra and Gujarat grids and to enable completion of shutdown jobs in progress on Unit I. The refuelling of Unit II and other works were completed on December 21, 1972. This unit is presently in operation at full load.

(d) The Tarapur reactors have been designed to require replacement of 20 per cent of fuel bundles at each refuelling outage. This has been done during the outages to date.

### **Alleged monopolising of Radio and T.V. programmes**

5965. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any complaints regarding monopolising of Radio and T.V. programmes by twenty-two families only;

(b) whether the wives, daughters, sons and other relatives of Ministers, and Politicians get preferences in selections made for various programmes of A.I.R. and T.V.; and

(c) whether the genuine talents regarding real artistes are neglected during allotment of programmes not through negligence of the authorities concerned but through the lacunae in the rules and if so, what the Ministry proposes to do to overcome this weakness of the rules and conventions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir, but remarks to this effect had appeared in a local English newspaper in its weekly column on radio programmes.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

**संघ राज्य क्षेत्र मिजोरम को उपद्रवग्रस्त घोषित किया जाना**

5966. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :  
श्री बरक जार्ज :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समूचे मिजोरम क्षेत्र को 6 मास के लिए उपद्रवग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या मणस्त्र मिजो विद्रोहियों की गतिविधियों और विस्फोटों के कारण भारी क्षति हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन विद्रोहियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री ( श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन ) : (क) अमम उपद्रवग्रस्त क्षेत्र अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत प्रणामक द्वारा दिनांक 1 मार्च, 1973 को जारी की गई एक अधिमूचना द्वारा मिजोरम मघ शामिलित क्षेत्र को और 6 महीने की अवधि के लिए "उपद्रवग्रस्त क्षेत्र" घोषित किया गया है।

(ख) जबकि मणस्त्र मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा सरकारी धन की चोरी के कारण कुछ क्षति हुई है, परन्तु ऐसे विद्रोहियों की तोड़फोड़ की गतिविधियों द्वारा हुई क्षति नगण्य बताई गई है।

(ग) ऐसे भूमिगत विद्रोहियों की गतिविधि में वृद्धि को रोकने के उद्देश्य से मिजोरम प्रशासन ने सुरक्षा के कड़े उपाय किए हैं।

#### Tenure of Secretary, U.P.S.C.

5967. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present incumbent of the post of Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, has been holding this post for the past 9 years;

(b) whether usually the period fixed for holding the post of Secretary, U.P.S.C. is three years; and

146 LS—5

(c) if so, the reasons for keeping the present incumbent in the post of Secretary, U.P.S.C. for as many as 9 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDA): (a) and (b). Under Regulation 3 of the U.P.S.C. (Staff) Regulations, 1958 made by the President under clause (b) of article 318 of the Constitution, the Secretary of the Commission shall be appointed by the Commission and shall hold office for such period as may be fixed at the time of his appointment. No fixed tenure has been prescribed for the post of Secretary to the Commission. The present Secretary of the Commission was appointed with effect from 22-2-1965 and his tenure was fixed for five years with effect from that date, in the first instance. The term was extended for a further period of three years with effect from 22-2-1970. Pending the selection and appointment of a successor, his term has been further extended for a period of three months with effect from 22-2-1973.

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलाबस्ती में कराही ग्राम के हरिजनों के मकानों को लूटा जाना

5968. श्री अनंत प्रसाद शूसिया :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला बस्ती में कराही ग्राम के हरिजनों के घरों को वहां के जमींदार तथा अन्य लोगों ने हाल ही में लूट लिया है ;

(ख) क्या पुलिस ने उक्त घटना की रिपोर्ट दर्ज करने से इन्कार कर दिया तथा हरिजनों को गाली दी तथा उन्हें धमका कर पुलिस स्टेशन से भगा दिया; और

(ग) क्या इस मामले की रिपोर्ट जिलाधीश तथा पुलिस अधीक्षक को भी की गई थी; और यदि हां, तो उन्होंने पुलिस अधिकारियों तथा जमींदारों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कर्मिक विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) ।

(क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 7 फरवरी, 1973 को जिला बस्ती, थाना कोतवाली, ग्राम कराही के कुछ हरिजनों ने पुलिस में शिकायत की थी कि गांव के कुछ अहीरों ने उनकी एक जोपड़ी में आग लगा दी और उनकी औरतों और बच्चों को भी पीटा था । भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 147 / 323 / 436 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला तुरन्त दर्ज किया गया था । विरोधी पक्ष द्वारा भी उसी घटना के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत करने पर भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 147 / 323 / 325 / 336 / 436 के अन्तर्गत प्रतिकारात्मक मामला दर्ज किया गया था । पुलिस ने एक हरिजन तथा दो विरोधी पक्षकारों को गिरफ्तार किया था । 22 फरवरी, 1973 को दोनों मामलों में आरोप पत्र प्रस्तुत किए गये जो निर्णयाधीन हैं । दोनों पक्षों के

19 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 107 / 117 के अन्तर्गत पुलिस ने कार्यवाही भी आरम्भ की थी । वह भूमि खण्ड जिसके लिए दोनों पक्षकारों के बीच विवाद हुआ था उसे दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 145 के अधीन जप्त किया गया था ।

(ग) हरिजनों द्वारा की गई एक शिकायत दिनांक 19 फरवरी, 1973 को पुलिस अधीक्षक बस्ती के कार्यालय में प्राप्त हुई थी । इसमें आरोप था कि जब हरिजन आवेदक थाने में रिपोर्ट लिखाने गये तो इसके विपरीत उनके विरुद्ध एक मामला दर्ज किया गया और उनको जेल में बन्द किया गया था । दिनांक 20 फरवरी, 1973 को जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को की गई एक अन्य शिकायत में यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि कोतवाली पुलिस ने हरिजनों की रिपोर्ट दर्ज करने से मना कर दिया था और दूसरी ओर सूचना देने वाले को गिरफ्तार कर लिया था । इस शिकायत को भी पुलिस अधीक्षक को भेज दिया गया था । पुलिस अधीक्षक द्वारा रिपोर्ट दी गई है कि कोतवाली पुलिस द्वारा प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज न करने के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत सिद्ध नहीं हुई थी । दोनों पक्षों द्वारा की गई शिकायत दर्ज करने तथा जांच करने में पुलिस ने तुरन्त कार्यवाही की थी । कोतवाली पुलिस का कोई भी पुलिस कर्मचारी गलती पर नहीं पाया गया । अतः पुलिस के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Statement of Assam Minister of Supply on Assam riots**

5969. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Ministers were involved in the recent Assam riots as alleged by the Assam Minister of Supply in Lumding on 16th February, 1973; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the steps taken by Central Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Assam.

**Murder of Samyukta Socialist Party Leader in Bihar**

5970. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANVAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Samyukta Socialist party Leaders were pulled out of a bus and killed by a gang of miscreants in Bihar on 26th February, 1973;

(b) whether a judicial inquiry has been set up in the matter; and

(c) whether the Centre had placed its investigating machinery at the disposal of the State Government to enquire into the sordid event?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained.

राज्यों से साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को रोकने के बारे में राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ बातचीत

5971. श्री किशूति मिश्र : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को रोकने के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री तथा गृह मंत्री ने 23 फरवरी, 1973 को विभिन्न राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ बातचीत की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी निर्णय किया गया है कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को शान्त करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार यथोचित सहायता देगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या सहायता दी जाएगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) :

(क) इस सम्बन्ध में ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 401 दिनांक 21 मार्च, 1973 को लोक सभा में दिए गये उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग) . केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसे मामलों में राज्य सरकारों के साथ सदैव निकट सम्पर्क बनाये रखा है । केन्द्रीय सरकार साम्प्रदायिक दंगों से निपटने के लिए केन्द्रीय बलों को तैनात करने समेत सभी सम्भव सहायता भी उपलब्ध करा रही है ।

**Escape to Nepal by Bihari Muslims who Crossed into Indian Borders from Bangladesh**

5972. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihari Muslims who crossed into Indian borders from Bangladesh have gone over to Nepal;

(b) Government's information in this regard; and

(c) whether Indian police have con-  
vinced in their crossing borders and  
going over to Nepal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b).  
Government understand that some  
non-Bengali Muslims from Bangladesh  
are in Nepal. The possibility of these  
persons having crossed over to Nepal  
from Indian territory cannot be ruled  
out.

(c) No. Sir.

**Plan for Rebel Nagas to Restart  
Trouble in Nagaland with the  
Assistance from Foreign Powers**

5973. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the  
Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleas-  
ed to state:

(a) whether the Naga rebels desire  
to reconcile their relation with the  
Nagaland Government or renew  
their hostile activities;

(b) whether any attempt has been  
made by the rebels to contact Govern-  
ment of India; and

(c) whether any foreign power, is  
otherwise, helping them to restart  
trouble in Nagaland?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
• (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Naga  
rebels have given no indication of  
their intentions either way.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is known that some of the  
misguided Nagas have been maintain-  
ing contacts with some foreign coun-  
tries to obtain training facilities, sup-  
plies, arms and ammunition and fin-  
ances for the Naga rebels.

**Meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Panel  
to consider Reports of the Preparatory  
Committees and Groups**

5974. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Soviet Joint Panel  
met in Delhi on 8th February, 1973  
to consider reports of various prepa-  
ratory Committees and groups on  
specific proposals for greater co-opera-  
tion between the two countries;

(b) if so, who represented India  
and USSR in this panel; and

(c) the decisions arrived at the  
meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI  
MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Inter-  
Governmental Indo-Soviet Commission  
on Economic, Scientific and Technical  
Cooperation which was set up in  
accordance with an Agreement signed  
by India and USSR in Moscow on  
September 9, 1972, held its first Ses-  
sion in New Delhi from February 9 to  
February 17, 1973. The two delega-  
tions were assisted by their respective  
experts who began their talks on  
January 30, 1973.

(b) The composition of the Indo-  
Soviet Joint Commission giving the  
names of the members of the two  
sides is given in the attached state-  
ment.

(c) The Commission approved the  
results of the work of the Group of  
Experts of the two sides. At the

end of the discussions between the two sides, an agreed Protocol was drawn up. This protocol envisages continued cooperation between India and the Soviet Union in fields such as ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the development of production, cooperation the production and pro-

cessing of oil and natural gas as well as setting up of additional oil refining capacity, different areas in the field of electronics, science and technology, increase of exports of non-traditional items from India to USSR and the construction of the Calcutta underground railway.

#### STATEMENT

#### *Composition of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation*

<i>Indian Side</i>	<i>Soviet Side</i>
1. Shri D. P. Dhar, Minister for Planning —Chairman.	1. Mr. S. A. Skachkov—Chairman, USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.
2. Shri B. D. Pande, Cabinet Secretary.	2. Mr. L. N. Efremov, Deputy Chairman, USSR State Committee for Science & Technology; Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Side of the Commission.
3. Shri M. G. Kaul, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs.	3. Mr. I. T. Grishin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade.
4. Shri B. B. Lal, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.	4. Mr. V. A. Serrgeev, Deputy Chairman, USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.
5. Prof. M. G. K. Menon, Secretary, Department of Economics.	5. Mr. V. B. Spandarian, Member of the USSR State Planning Committee; Chief of Foreign Trade Department.
6. Prof. S. Dhanwan, Secretary, Department of Space.	
7. Dr. R. Ramanna, Member, National Committee on Science & Technology.	
8. Shri B. K. Sanyal, Additional Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.	

#### **Self-employment for Educated Unemployed**

5975. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any programme for self employment among the educated unemployed in the country, if so, the salient features thereof; and

(b) whether any specific schemes in this regard have also been prepared and circulated to the Universities and other educational institutions and also to the Employment Exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A Statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4718/73.]

**U.P. Government Scheme for Additional Job opportunities for Educated Unemployed**

5976. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have submitted to the Central Government a scheme costing Rs. 30.5 crores for creating additional job opportunities for 86,500 educated unemployed in the financial year 1973-74;

(b) if so, whether in the context of the backwardness of so vast a State the Central Government are prepared to give their assent to the scheme and provide finance to launch this scheme; and

(c) the main outlines of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government has advised to recast and revise the schemes and the matter is under consideration.

**50 per cent increase in population of Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

5977. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of the Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands has increased by over 50 per cent during the last decade; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir. The population of Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands has increased by 81.17 per cent during the 1961-71.

(b) This may be largely due to immigration of people from other States of India.

**Impounding of Passport of Shri Kalyan Basu**

5978. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the passport of one Shri Kalyan Basu has been impounded; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. An inquiry by the Directorate of Enforcement into the alleged violation of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 by Shri Kalyan Kumar Basu is in progress. Shri Basu while being interrogated by the Directorate of Enforcement left his passport with the Directorate for purposes of investigation. Subsequently, as per the orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, the passport has been retained by the Directorate of Enforcement for the purpose of the case.

**Allocation of funds for Development of Backward Districts in Gujarat during 1973-74**

5979. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the total amount earmarked for the development of backward districts of Gujarat State for the year 1973-74. District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The Central assistance to the State Government is allocated in the form of block loans and block grants and not earmarked for any specific programmes/schemes or areas. Government of Gujarat have provided an amount of Rs. 3.26 crores in the Annual Plan 1973-74 for the development of Special and

Backward Areas under special schemes over and above the allocations accruing to these areas under normal plan programmes.

# Financial Assistance to Haryana for Development of Backward Areas

5980. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH  
RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Haryana have approached the Central Government for financial assistance for the development of backward areas of that State;

(b) if so, whether the demands of that State have since been examined and met by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the areas and projects for which this assistance will be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

The Government of Haryana has identified its Southern desert belt comprising the districts of Mahendragarh, Hissar and parts of Gurgaon and Rohtak as backward. From time to time, the State Government has requested the Planning Commission for provision of financial assistance for the development of these areas and as a result, Government of India has already provided assistance to the State in the following manner:

(i) Both Hissar and Mahendragarh districts had been declared as industrially backward and, therefore, eligible

for the sanction of concessional finance from financial institutions.

(ii) Mahendragarh district has been declared entitled to 10 per cent subsidy on account of capital investment against industrial investment.

(iii) Rs. 3.5 crores were sanctioned for the year 1972-73 outside the Plan for the following projects, which would benefit the districts of Mahendragarh and Hissar:

(a) Indira Gandhi Canal:	1.5 crores
(b) B. N. Chakravarty Canal:	1.5 crores
(c) Lining of Hansi Canal:	0.5 crores
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.5 crores</b>

In addition, specific assistance provided to Haryana Government for the following programme may also help in this regard:—

Emergency Agricultural Production Programme: Rs. 428 lakhs.

# Funds earmarked for development of Small Scale Industries in Gujarat

5981. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the total amount earmarked for the development of small scale industries in Gujarat State, District-wise for the year 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): The Planning Commission has approved a total outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs for the year 1973-74 for the development of Village and Small Industries in Gujarat State. It has, however, not been allotted district-wise.



### एक्स-रे फिल्मों का आयात

5982. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :  
क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में एक्स-रे फिल्मों की  
कितनी आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में विदेशों से  
कितनी एक्स-रे फिल्मों का आयात किया  
गया है और यह आयात किन-किन देशों से  
किया गया है; और

(ग) इनका देश में ही उत्पादन करने  
के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की  
जा रही है जिससे हमारे देश को इन के लिए  
विदेशों पर निर्भर न रहना पड़े ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री

(श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) :

(क) देश में एक्स-रे फिल्मों की  
विद्यमान आवश्यकता लगभग 150  
लाख वर्ग मीटर प्रतिवर्ष है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 से 1972-73  
(अगस्त, 1972 तक) में विदेशों से  
आयात की गई एक्स-रे फिल्मों और  
प्लेटों की संख्या नीचे दी जाती है :—

देश	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (अगस्त 72 तक)
	वर्ग मीटर	वर्ग मीटर	वर्ग मीटर
बेल्जियम	174,000	125,000	140,000
चेकोस्लोवाकिया	117,000	73,000	99,000
जर्मनी का लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य	428,000	276,000	203,000
जर्मनी का संघीय गण- राज्य	89,000	235,000	71,000
इटली	358,000	—	—
जापान	40,000	211,000	37,000
ग्रेट ब्रिटेन	739,000	122,000	346,000
अमरीका	86,000	32,000	7,000
हंगरी	71,000	91,000	—
अन्य	18,000	19,000	नगण्य
योग	21,20,000	1184,000	908,000

(ग) मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म कम्पनी लिमिटेड, उदकमंड ही देश में एक एक्स-रे फिल्म बनाने वाला एकक है। इसकी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता 10 लाख वर्ग मीटर प्रतिवर्ष फिल्में बनाने की है। वे आयातित जम्बो रोलस को भी एक्स-रे फिल्मों में परिवर्तित कर देते हैं। वर्ष 1972-73 में उनका उत्पादन 713,000 वर्ग मीटर हो जाने का अनुमान है। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी का विचार पोलिग्रेटर आधार पर प्रतिवर्ष 50 लाख वर्ग मीटर चिकित्सा-एक्स-रे फिल्में बनाने का है। जिसमें आशा की जाती है कि वर्ष 1980 तक देश की मांग पूरी हो सकेगी।

#### Assistance to Jammu and Kashmir for Industrial Development

5983. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jammu and Kashmir State has sought substantial aid for its industrial development plans; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Central assistance to States is given through block loan/grants, on an annual plan basis. The State Government's annual plan 1973-74 envisages Rs. 215 lakhs for industrial development. The total Central assistance approved for Jammu & Kashmir for 1973-74 for various development schemes is Rs. 34.21 crores.

बस्तर (मध्य प्रदेश) में आदिवासियों के लिए कल्याण योजनाओं की राशि का उपयोग न किया जाना

5984. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर जिले में आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिए चार करोड़ रुपये की योजनाएं मंजूर की गई थी परन्तु इस राशि का अभी तक एक प्रतिशत भी खर्च नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से सूचना मांगी गई है और जब प्राप्त हो जायेगी सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### Effect of Andhra agitation on economy of the State

5986. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the separatist agitation in Andhra Pradesh has seriously affected the economy of State; and

(b) if so, the estimated loss to the States economy due to the agitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). While it is a fact that the economy of Andhra Pradesh has been affected by the agitations in different parts of the State, no precise estimate of the loss has yet been made.

**Publicity to 25th Anniversary of India's Independence by Films Division.**

5989. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence was not given due publicity by the Films Division of his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The Films Division have given due publicity to 25th Anniversary of India's Independence through Indian News Reviews and documentary films. A list of films is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4719/73.]

**Demolition of stalls outside New Delhi Railway Station**

5990. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration demolished stalls outside New Delhi Railway Station in the month of January, 1973; and

(b) if so, whether the stall holders were prewarned or notices issued to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Delhi Municipal Corporation, with the assistance of the Delhi Administration, removed un-authorised encroachments from the pedestrian pavements outside the New Delhi Railway Station in January, 1973. The persons encroaching the pavements were given due notice to shift their goods to the alternative site adjoining the area and were also provided transport.

**Beating of a Harijan by caste Hindus in village Khurna, District Monghyr, Bihar**

5992. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 23rd January, 1973 a Harijan was beaten by Caste Hindus in village Khurna, Thana Jhajha, District Monghyr, Bihar; and

(b) the action taken by Government against those responsible?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका तथा दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान में काम करने वाले बिजली कर्मचारियों को अनुग्रहपूर्वक भुगतान

5993. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री वी० आर० वी० बड़े :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान के कर्मचारियों को अनुग्रहपूर्वक भुगतान किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका में काम करने वाले बिजली कर्मचारियों को भी अनुग्रहपूर्वक भुगतान करने का निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनको अनुग्रह-पूर्वक भुगतान कब किया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) श्री (ख). जी हां श्रीमान्। नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के विद्युत् विभाग के उन कर्मचारियों को अनुग्रहात भुगतान करने का निर्णय किया है जिनकी ड्यूटी दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदान उपक्रम में उनके समान पद वाले कर्मचारियों के अनुरूप है।

(ग) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने कर्मचारियों की पात्रता निश्चित करने के लिए कार्यवाही आरम्भ करने का निर्णय किया है ताकि उम समय तक उन्हें भुगतान किया जा सके जबकि दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय उपक्रम सामान्यतया भुगतान करता है।

**N.C.S.T.'s report on utility of windmill for generating electricity**

5996. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert group set up by National Committee on Science & Technology has submitted any report regarding the utility of windmills for generating electricity;

(b) if the windmills can also be used for pumping water for irrigation and drinking; and

(c) whether the report has been considered by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The NCST has set up an expert Group to assess the potentials in utilising windmills for generating electricity as well as for pumping water for irrigation and drinking purposes. The expert Group has not yet submitted its report.

**Commutation of death sentence of Amrit Bhushan Gupta**

5997. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether mercy petition for commutation of the death punishment of Amrit Bhushan Gupta of Delhi, an engineer and literateur, is yet to be considered by the president as reported in the Hindi daily 'Hindustan' dated the 6th March, 1973;

(b) whether he is under treatment in Mental Hospital at Ranchi; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) a portion of the Hospital for Mental Diseases Ranchi has been declared as a 'special prison' under the Prisons Act, 1894, and he is kept there pending treatment.

(c) the mercy petition of condemned prisoner Amrit Bhushan Gupta will be considered on its merits with due regard to general policy.

**Telephone sub-Division in Palghat town**

5998. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Kerala Circle of P&T for the establishment of an additional Telephone sub-Division in Palghat town;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Orders for the formation of a new Phones Sub Division, with headquarters at Palghat, have been issued.

#### Cases against officers of Coir Board

5909. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. registered a case as per crime No. 1/73 against officers of the Coir Board;

(b) if so, who are those officers and what are the charges framed against them; and

(c) whether any of the said officers are placed under suspension; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Central Bureau of Investigation has registered a case for investigation under preliminary enquiry No. 1/73 against the Secretary of the Coir Board on 12th January, 1973. The allegations against him are that he had shown undue favour to the publicity firm M/s. Walter Thompson, Bombay now M/s. Hindustan Thompson, in their appointment as advertising consultants to the Coir Board, with consequent pecuniary loss to the Board.

(c) No, Sir, the preliminary enquiry is still in progress.

#### Outlay for Uttar Pradesh during fifth Plan

6000. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total outlay in the Fourth Five Year Plan for Uttar Pra-

desh was too inadequate to meet the basic needs of the people;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to keep this aspect in view while determining the outlay for Uttar Pradesh during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). It is true that the outlay of Rs. 965 crores fixed for the Fourth Five Year Plan of Uttar Pradesh is not commensurate with the problems of the backwardness of the State. However, the decision in this matter had to be taken in the context of the formula for Central Assistance evolved unanimously by the Chief Ministers and the resources for the Fourth Plan mobilised by the State.

As stated in the Approach to the Fifth Plan, special consideration will now be given in the Fifth Plan to the ward States including Uttar Pradesh.

#### पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में इलेक्ट्रानिक कारखानों की स्थापना

6001. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में इलेक्ट्रानिक्स कारखाने स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में कोई योजना बनाई गई है ?

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में किन स्थानों को चुना गया है; और

(घ) यदि अभी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है तो यह कब तक बना ली जायेगी और उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए स्थानों का चयन किन आधारों पर किया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (घ). इलैक्ट्रानिक विभाग माधारणतः कोई फैक्ट्री स्वयं स्थापित नहीं करता बरन सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों तथा राज्य उपक्रमों को इलैक्ट्रानिक में नई यूनिटें स्थापित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है। इस कार्य में, साथ ही साथ संगठित क्षेत्र तथा लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में इलैक्ट्रानिक मशीनों के लिए आवश्यक प्रयोज्यता हेतु, विभाग, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में ऐसे यूनिटों की स्थापना के लिए विशेष मादधानी बरत रहा है। पिछड़ेपन का निर्णय करते समय, विभाग किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में इलैक्ट्रानिक उद्योग के विकास स्तर को ध्यान में रखता है और राज्य में नये यूनिटों को तथा क्षेत्रों को जहां ऐसा उद्योग अभी तक पूर्णरूप में विकसित नहीं हुआ है अपना समर्थन प्रदान करता है। विभाग का यह भी मत है कि किसी भी औद्योगिक उपक्रम की प्रयोज्यता को सफल बनाने के लिए ढांचे में बाहर की सुविधाओं को न्यूनतम स्तर देने की आवश्यकता है।

**Imbalance in the Developmental activities among various regions of Uttar Pradesh**

6002. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is imbalance in respect of developmental activities amongst the various regions including hill districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to correct the imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

There are imbalances between the various regions of Uttar Pradesh which are due to many interacting factors such as the nature of topography, relative inaccessibility, lack of infrastructural facilities, poor development of institutional structure as also inadequate attention and the limitations of resources endowment.

The following steps have been taken to correct the regional imbalances between the hills and other areas of U.P.

(a) In the matter of distribution of Plan outlay between the backward regions, the State Government has taken note of their backwardness.

(b) For the hill areas, special pattern of Central assistance was laid down for the Fourth Plan under which the grant component was fixed at 50 per cent as compared to 30 per cent for the rest of the State.

(c) Plan expenditure for the hill districts has been earmarked for ensuring that there is no diversion of Plan outlays to other areas.

(d) The State Government has set up the Parvatiya Vikas Nigam which is responsible for mobilising the institutional finance and undertaking the commercial projects in the hill region.

(e) A multipurpose project has been in operation in Almora since 1969. One of the main objective of the project is to take up high yielding and other important varieties programme in selected areas. This project has also

been imparting training to farmers about improved agricultural practices.

(f) (The Planning Commission has set up a Committee of Direction for the development of hill areas under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. S. Minhas, Member, Planning Commission. As a result of the deliberations of this Committee, steps have been taken to obtain more reliable data relating to prevailing land use operations, crop rotations and productivity in agriculture as well as horticulture. A number of Study/Working Groups have already been set up at the instance of the Committee of Direction. The reports of these Groups are in the process of finalisation.

(g) For the other backward regions, the State Government has set up two Corporations namely, the Poorvanchal Vikas Nigam and Bundelkhand Vikas Nigam. These will also be responsible for mobilizing institutional finance and undertaking the commercial projects in these regions.

(h) 36 Districts have been identified as "industrially backward" and are eligible for concessional finance from the financing institutions. Out of these, 6 districts are located in the hill region of U.P. In so far as 10 per cent capital subsidy for industrial ventures is concerned, Almora District in the U.P. Hills in addition to Basti, Ballia, Faizabad, Jhansi and Rai Bareille have been selected.

(i) In the drawing up of proposals for the minimum need programme to be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the State Government has taken note of the levels of development reached in the sectors related to minimum needs, and it is expected that in the matter of items of social consumption, the disparities between various regions of the State will be narrowed down by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. In this connection, the need of the Hill Areas are being separately identified.

### **Booking of persons for 'Charcha Ka Vishya Hai'**

6003. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) since when the programme 'Charcha Ka Vishya Hai' from Delhi Station is being broadcast; and

(b) what criteria have been fixed for booking persons for the said programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) From 15th January, 1972.

(b) The primary considerations which guide All India Radio in booking a person for a programme are:—

1. Standing in his particular field of activity/specialisation.
2. his suitability from the point of view of requirements of the broadcasting medium such as his capacity to communicate intelligently with listeners, the suitability of voice, delivery etc.
3. availability of the person.

### **Staff on Commercial Broadcasting Service, Chandigarh and Jullundur**

6004. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the designations of the persons working on the Staff of Commercial Broadcasting Service, Chandigarh and Jullundur; and

(b) the reasons for not sending them to their respective stations uptill now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): A statement giving the required information is enclosed.

(b) The following members of staff are operating from commercial Broadcasting Service, Delhi:—

(1) Programme Executive	1
(2) Production Assistant (Senior Grade)	3
(3) General Assistant	2

It has not been possible to transfer this staff to Chandigarh/Jullundur for administrative reasons (mainly accommodation and technical staff)

#### Statement

#### I. Sanctioned Strength of Chandigarh (CBS) Regular Posts

1. Assistant Station Engineer	1
2. Addl. Station Director	1
3. Senior Correspondent	1
4. News Editor	1
5. Correspondent	1
6. Asstt. News Editor	1
7. Programme Executive	3*
8. Senior Engineering Assistant	4
9. Senior Mechanic	1
10. Mechanic	2
11. Transmission Executive	4
12. Librarian	1
13. Field Reporter	1
14. Accountant	1
15. Storekeeper	1
16. Clerk Grade I	2
17. Stenographer	3
18. Clerk Grade II	4
19. Motor Driver	2
20. Peon	4
21. Farash	1
22. Chowkidar	1
23. Sweeper	1
24. Mali	1

\*One of these is located in Delhi (CBS)

#### Staff Artists Posts

25. Announcer (Int. Grade)	9
26. General Assistant/Copyist	2



## II. Sanctioned Strength of Jullundur (CBS) Regular Posts

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Transmission Executive | 2 |
|---------------------------|---|

### Staff Artists Posts

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 2. Announcer (Int. Grade)              | 9 |
| 3. General Assistant/Copyist . . . . . | 2 |

## III. Staff sanctioned at CBS Delhi for CBS Chandigarh Jullundur

### Staff Artists Posts

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Production Assistant (Senior Grade) . . . . . | 3 |
| 2. General Assistant . . . . .                   | 2 |

### Communal clash at Bombay

6005. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a communal clash during celebrations of their victories in Bombay Corporation Elections by two communal parties on 11th March, 1973;

(b) whether this clash resulted in police firing and deaths;

(c) whether there was any plan to engineer communal clashes by some communal forces; and

(d) what were the actual causes and forces behind this clash and Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). According to the information received from the Government of Maharashtra, the supporters of the Muslim League, the Jana Sangh and the Shiv Sena had taken out victory processions in some parts of Bombay on 11th March, 1973 to felicitate their respective candidates who were successful in the civic elections in Bombay. On the way, the processionists shouted provocative slogans

against one another which led to violence. In order to bring the situation under control, police resorted to firing resulting in the death of two persons. Cases have been registered in respect of specific offences.

### Visit of the Home Secretary to Uttar Pradesh State to enquire into harassment of Harijans

6006. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Home Secretary recently visited the State of Uttar Pradesh and discussed with the senior officials, the growing incidents of harassment to Harijans;

(b) if so, his findings thereof; and

(c) whether he will be sent to more States in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The Home Secretary visited Lucknow on the 27th February, 1973 and had discussions

with senior officers of the Government of Uttar Pradesh in regard to several problems of national integration, including problems of backward classes, linguistic minorities, promotion of Urdu and communal tension. The Union Home Secretary reiterated the policy of the Government that the administration should be solicitous of the welfare of weaker sections of the society. Whenever any unfortunate incident takes place in which members of weaker sections are the victims, the importance of a firm attitude and action on the part of the authorities concerned against those committing the atrocities was stressed by him. He also impressed on the officials that the discretion available to them within the legal and constitutional framework should be fully exercised to ensure that the minorities and weaker sections have a fair deal and do not suffer under any handicap on account of their weaker position in society.

The State Government are alive to the need for vigilance in safeguarding the interests of members of Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections of society and for taking action, according to law in cases of harassment of Harijans and other weaker sections.

Whenever the Union Home Secretary visits any State, similar discussions are usually held.

#### **Rules Governing Opening of Branch Post Offices**

6007. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules of the Post and Telegraph Department do not allow the opening of Branch post offices, when the parent offices to which they

are to be attached are not permanent (Whether departmental or extra departmental); and

(b) whether there are any such branch offices, at present which are attached to E.D.S.Os/S.Os., which are not permanent, though self-supporting?

#### **THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) New Post Offices are normally not allowed to be opened in the delivery jurisdiction of experimental post offices when such a measure is likely to jeopardise the chance for making the latter office permanent during the course of the normal experimental period. It may however, be mentioned that the Branch post office after its opening is attached to its accounts office, which may not necessarily be its parent office.

(b) Yes.

#### **Salary Bill for P. & T. Employees for 1971 and 1972**

6008. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of salary bill paid to the employees of the P.&T. Department at circle level, in all the Circles of the Country for the calendar years 1971 and 1972, as also of the P.&T. Directorate and the P.&T. Board; and

(b) the overtime allowance paid for the said period?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) Salary Bills:

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

1971		1972	
P & T Board	All Circles and Units in the Country (except P & T Board)	P & T Board	All Circles and Units in the Country (except P & T Board)
1,15.0	1,24,07.0	1,18.0	1,38,91.0
(b) Overtime Allowances			
1.5	9,74.5	1.4	11,28.6

**Interception of a Motor Car by B.S.F. at Dinahata Sub-Division, Distt. Cooch Behar**

6009. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that about 6 weeks before a motor car was intercepted by the B.S.F. near at the border of Bangladesh at Dinahata sub-division District Cooch Behar (West Bengal) while proceeding to Bangladesh;

(b) whether his Ministry is also aware that group of smugglers and alleged saboteurs including some foreign nationals were the occupants in the said car; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government both against the personnel and other alleged offenders?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) to (c). According to the information available, a car was intercepted by the Border Security Force on the 24th January, 1973 when it was going towards

Gitaldah in Dinahata Sub-Division, District Cooch Behar (West Bengal). The occupants of the car alongwith the car were handed over to the civil police for necessary action. Further facts about the case are being ascertained from the Government of West Bengal.

**Association of a Former B.S.F. Commandant with Cooch Behar Refugees Service**

6010. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any permission is necessary for a Government servant or Border Security Force personnel to get employment in any private agency particularly attached with a foreign organisation, after retirement;

(b) whether Government are aware that one B.S.F. commandant posted at Cooch Behar for some years had illegal liaison with the Cooch Behar Refugee Service, district Cooch Behar, West Bengal, a foreign national organisation and after his retirement has accepted job under the said Cooch Behar Refugee Service; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) In the case of Central Government Class I employees, prior permission is necessary.

(b) and (c). The facts are being ascertained. The question of taking any steps in the matter will depend upon the facts revealed.

बिहार के फिल्म निर्माताओं द्वारा मैथिली, भोजपुरी आदि बोलियों में फिल्मों का तैयार किया जाना

6011. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के किन्हीं फिल्म निर्माताओं ने मैथिली और भोजपुरी में फिल्में तैयार की हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार की फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिए सरकार उन्हें कोई सहायता प्रदान करती है अथवा प्रदान की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उमका व्योरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 1971 में दो फिल्में, एक मैथिली में तथा दूसरी भोजपुरी में प्रकाशित की गई थी। इन फिल्मों के निर्माता बिहार के हैं या नहीं, यह पता नहीं है। निर्माता हैं श्री एम० एच० मुंजे (मैथिली में 'कन्यादान' के निर्माता) तथा श्री लाल (भोजपुरी में 'ढेर चालाक जिनकरा' के निर्माता)।

(ग) और (घ). फिल्म वित्त निगम को भोजपुरी एवं मैथिली समेत सभी भाषाओं में फिल्में बनाने के लिए प्रार्थना-पत्र प्राप्त होते हैं। इन प्रार्थना-पत्रों की छान बीन करने के बाद, निगम द्वारा ऋण सर्वथा गुण द्रोप के आधार पर दिए जाते हैं न कि इस आधार पर कि फिल्में किस भाषा में बनाई जाती हैं।

#### Building for Song and Drama Division in Delhi

6012. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places at which the offices etc. of the Song and Drama Division are scattered in Delhi and their exact locations; and

(b) the time by which Government propose to provide it with its own building for rehearsals, and other activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The offices of Song and Drama Division are located at the following four places in Delhi.

- (1) 15/16, Subhash Marg, Darya Ganj, Delhi.
- (2) Maharashtra Rangayan, Nutan Marathi Higher Secondary School, Phar Ganj, New Delhi.
- (3) Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Building, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi.
- (4) Rabindra Rangshala, Upper Ridge Road, New Delhi.

(b) While item (4) above is a Government Building and (1) is Government-allotted accommodation, the others are places hired directly by the Song and Drama Division. Various proposals are under examination to provide the Division with adequate space for its needs.

### Plays Produced in Song and Drama Division

6013. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of plays produced in the Song and Drama Division during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): The number of plays produced in the Song and Drama Division during the period 1st April, 1970 to 31st March, 1973 is 174.

### Rural Industries Project in Jaipur (Rajasthan)

6014. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the view of the economic backwardness and uneducated unemployment in backward districts of Rajasthan, especially in Jaipur District, Government have any scheme to allot rural industrial projects for that district in the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHAMAN ANSARI): (a) No proposal from the Government of Rajasthan for location of Rural Industries project in Jaipur District in the Fifth Five Year Plan period has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

### Disruption of Telecommunication Lines between Delhi and Calcutta

6016. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telecommunication lines between Delhi and Calcutta were disrupted recently if so, the causes of disruption;

(b) the estimated loss suffered by Government as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to avoid such disruptions in future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes. Interruptions were caused due to cable faults as a result of land slides and damage to the cable by road construction parties. In one case miscreants forced open a repeater building and damaged the communications equipment.

(b) The failures on this route averaged 45 hours per month from January, 73 to March, 73. The Revenue and other losses however cannot be estimated accurately, as many calls may have been delayed only and not cancelled.

(c) Close Co-ordination between the P&T and the road construction authorities is maintained at all levels to avoid such break-downs. The break-downs due to land slides are unavoidable. To protect against unauthorised entry into the unattended repeaters. Remote Door alarms are being provided which would indicate at the main station, forced entry into unattended stations.

**शिमला जिले के टिक्कर स्थान पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करना**

6017. श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के शिमला जिले के टिक्कर स्थान पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

खोलने सम्बन्धी मांग पर सरकार विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो एक्सचेंज कब तक खोले जाने की प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह प्रोजेक्ट वित्तीय दृष्टि से लाभकर नहीं है । मामले का पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है । एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का फैसला हां जाने के बाद उसके चालू करने में करीब 1½ वर्ष लगने की संभावना है ।

#### Ad-Hoc Appointments by Government Deplored by U.P.S.C.

6018. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 9th March, 1973 wherein it is stated that U.P.S.C. has deplored *ad-hoc* appointments in Government.

(b) whether lack of adequate care in the assessment of man power requirements and failure on the part of the controlling authority to convey information to the Commission in time regarding their requirements to the Commission tended to weaken the administrative machinery; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to avoid *ad-hoc* appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In paragraph 41 of their Twenty-second Annual Report for the period from April 1, 1971, to March 31, 1972, a copy of which has already been laid on the Table of the House, the Union Public Service Commission have stated *inter alia* as follows:

"The somewhat persistent tendency to make *ad-hoc* appointments and to allow them to continue without adequate justification, the lack of adequate care in the assessment of man power requirements, and the failure on the part of controlling authorities of certain Services to convey timely intimation regarding their requirements to the Commission, are features that tend to weaken the administrative machinery and vitiate the processes of personnel recruitment."

The observation of the Union Public Service Commission about which there can be no two opinions are being brought to the notice of the various Ministries/Departments. Cases of irregular appointments made without consultation with the Commission are also brought to the notice of the various Ministries/Departments concerned from time to time, so that they may investigate the circumstances in which such appointments were made, fix responsibility therefor and take remedial steps wherever necessary.

आंध्र और तेलंगाना के नेताओं के साथ प्रधान मंत्री की बातचीत

6019. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्च, 1973 के पहले और दूसरे सप्ताह में प्रधान मंत्री श्री आंध्र और तेलंगाना के संयुक्त सदस्यों और

इन क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न प्रमुख नेताओं से बातचीत हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बातचीत का क्या परिणाम रहा ?

**गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) :** (क) और (ख). प्रधान मंत्री आन्ध्र प्रदेश के संसद् सदस्यों और अन्य नेताओं से मिलती रही है। ये बैठकें मुल्की नियम विवाद के कारण पैदा हुई जटिल समस्या के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार विनिमय के रूप में हुई हैं।

**Strength of male and female employees in T.V. Centre, New Delhi**

6020. SHRI LALJI BHAI: will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether for most of the jobs in Television Centre, New Delhi, women candidates are preferred to male candidates; and

(b) if so, the number of male and female employees working in various capacities in Television Centre, New Delhi?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM-BIR SINHA):** (a) No, Sir. Persons are selected in accordance of the requirement of jobs.

(b) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4720/73.]

## **Sale of Paper Products at High Rates**

6021. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some paper manufacturing units in the country are selling their products at higher rates than the prescribed rates; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check such practices?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** (a) While ex-mill prices have largely remained stable, there have been certain complaints about higher prices being charged by retailers/dealers mostly because of temporary and local shortages.

(b) At present there is no proposal to impose controls on the commodity. But if situation warrants, the Government will consider the question of introducing suitable corrective measures.

## **Seizure of Arms and Ammunitions from West Bengal**

6022. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Security Force has recently unearthed large number of arms and ammunitions from West Bengal through a series of raids in the border areas;

(b) if so, the arms and ammunitions unearthed; and

(c) the sources of these arms and ammunitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir; the Border Security Forces recovered certain arms and ammunition as a result of raids conducted by them in the border areas of West Bengal.

(b) (i) *Arms*

303 Rifle	3 nos.
12 bore gun	4 "
Pipe gun	2 "
Bayonet	6 "

(ii) *Ammunition/Explosives*

Small Arms amn.	2886 rds.
12 bore gun amn.	427 rds.
No. 36 Hand Grenades	95 Nos.
Mines	4 Nos.
2" Mor. HE Bomb	8 Nos.
3" Mor. HE Bomb	10 Nos.
Gun Cotton Slab	2 Nos.
Plastic Explosive	4 Pkts.
Detenators	7 Nos.

(c) The requisite information has been called for from the State Government which is being awaited.

दिल्ली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में काल अपरेटर

6023. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में काल अपरेटरों को तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के समकक्ष समझा जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुछ काल अपरेटरों को तृतीय श्रेणी में और उनमें से कुछ को

चतुर्थ श्रेणी में अस्थायी आधार पर रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). डाक-तार विभाग में काल अपरेटर नाम को कोई काडर नहीं है। इसलिए इस काडर को तृतीय श्रेणी या चतुर्थ श्रेणी में वर्गीकृत करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

कृष्ण नगर, दिल्ली 51, के निवासियों में पुलिस चौकी के इन्चार्ज के विरुद्ध रोष

6024. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृष्ण नगर, दिल्ली-51 के पुलिस चौकी के इन्चार्ज के विरुद्ध वहां के लोगों ने 8 मार्च, 1973 को अपना रोष प्रकट किया क्योंकि इस पुलिस चौकी के इन्चार्ज ने एक नव नवयुवक को झूठे मामले में फंसा दिया था ;

(ख) क्या इस मामले की जांच 11 मार्च, 1973 को पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा की गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस जांच के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। किन्तु दिल्ली पुलिस के महा निरीक्षक को दो नवयुवकों की गिरफ्तारी के सम्बन्ध में कृष्ण नगर के कुछ निवासियों से गैर-कानूनी गिरफ्तारी की एक शिकायत मिली थी।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ग) दो नवयुवकों के विरुद्ध मामले की जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है तथा गैर-कानूनी गिरफ्तारी की शिकायत के बारे में पृथक्ता की जा रही है।



दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखना अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत चलाये गये मामले

6025. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत डेढ़ वर्ष के दौरान दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखना, अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कितने मामले चलाये गये;

(ख) ये मामले किन-किन व्यक्तियों अथवा संस्थाओं से सम्बन्धित थे; और

(ग) इनमें से कितने मामले सरकार (प्रशासन) द्वारा किन-किन परिस्थितियों में वापिस लिये गये ?

गृह नज्वाल में उपसंचो (श्री एफ० एच० मंहसिन) : (क) से (ग) . दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 28 फरवरी, 1973 को समाप्त होने वाली 18 महीने की अवधि में आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत कुल 64 व्यक्तियों का नजरबन्द करने के आदेश दिये गये थे। इन सभी व्यक्तियों को छोड़ दिया गया है और उस तारीख का वास्तव में कोई भी व्यक्ति नजरबन्द नहीं था। नजरबन्द किये गये व्यक्तियों के नामों और संस्थाओं के बारे में, जिनमें इन मामलों का सम्बन्ध था, व्योरे एकत्र किये जा रहे हैं और मदन के पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

कोटा, राजस्थान में डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की प्रणाली को लागू करना

6026. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू योजना में कोटा, राजस्थान में डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की प्रणाली को लागू करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी हां,। कोटा में एक आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। हालांकि यह प्रस्ताव चालू योजना में शामिल है; लेकिन वास्तविक रूप में इस एक्सचेंज के वर्ष 1974-75 में ही चालू होने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज के लिए इमारत का निर्माण हो रहा है। इसके लिए उपस्कर की सप्लाय भी हो रही है। आशा है कि यह एक्सचेंज वर्ष 1975 में चालू हो जायगा।

(ग) ऊपर (क) और (ख) में दिए गए उत्तरों को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

जयपुर के रेल डाक सेवा के कार्यालय के ऊपर विश्राम गृह, मनोरंजन गृह और निरीक्षण गृह का निर्माण

6027. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जयपुर के रेल डाक सेवा के कार्यालय के ऊपर विश्राम गृह, मनोरंजन गृह और निरीक्षण गृह का निर्माण करने के लिए बहुत समय पहले कार्यवाही शुरू की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक इनका निर्माण कार्य पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसार मंत्री ( श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा ) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जयपुर में रेल डाक सेवा की जो नई इमारत बनी है, उसमें रेल विभाग हमें विश्राम गृह, मनोरंजन गृह और निरीक्षण गृह की सुविधाएं देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । तथापि रेल विभाग पार्सल कार्यालय की एक अपनी इमारत में जगह देने के लिए सहमत है । वह पार्सल कार्यालय के लिए एक दूसरी इमारत तैयार कर रहा है । जब रेल विभाग का पार्सल कार्यालय दूसरी इमारत में चला जाएगा, तो रेल विभाग से यह जगह हमारे विभाग को मिल जाएगी । वर्ष 1973 के दौरान जब रेल विभाग के पार्सल कार्यालय की इमारत डाक-तार विभाग को सौंप दी जाएगी तो वहां उपर्युक्त सभी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी ।

**कोटा के इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन यूनिट का विस्तार**

6028. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा में चल रहे इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन यूनिट का विस्तार करने के लिए सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी क्खरेखा क्या है ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री ( श्री प्रवण कुमार मुंजर्जी ) :** (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कोटा एकक में वर्तमान बनाई जाने वाली 4 करोड़ वस्तुओं की निर्धारित क्षमता को विपणन की आवश्यकता के आधार पर बढ़ाकर 9 करोड़ करने के लक्ष्य के अलावा बैलों और मेलवेन जैसी कुछ नई वस्तुएं, एकीकृत प्रभावित (यूनीफाइड सिस्टम) अपद्रूषण नियंत्रक यंत्र और नियंत्रक बनाने का कम्पनी ने 440 लाख रुपये के अनुमानित परिव्यय से विचार किया है ।

जो श्रीजार इन दिनों कोटा एकक में बनते हैं उनमें बैलो और मेम्ब्रेन का अनिवार्यतः प्रयोग होता है । अधिकाधिक स्वात्मबल की दिशा में अग्रसर होने के लिए इन प्रमुख पुर्जों को बनाना अत्यावश्यक है । इन वस्तुओं को सोवियत जानकारी की सहायता से बनाया जायेगा ।

एकीकृत प्रणाली (यूनीफाइड सिस्टम) की आयोजना का उद्देश्य जटिल प्रौद्योगिकी से लाभान्वित हो कर प्रौद्योगिकी को शीघ्रता पूर्वक अद्यतन बनाना है । इससे कम्पनी 1975 के बाद भारत में प्रोमिसस कन्ट्रोल इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन की आवश्यकताएं पूरी कर लेगी तथा साथ ही विशेष कर रसायन और उर्वरकों के क्षेत्र में निर्यात बाजार की आवश्यकताएं पूरी कर लेगी । जो-जैसे देश में प्रौद्योगिकी प्रगति करता है अपद्रूषण नियंत्रण का महत्व बढ़ता जाता है । यह महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है कम्पनी का विचार

है कि यथा आवश्यक गवेषणा और विकास के प्रयासों, सहयोगों के माध्यम से पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस वस्तु का उत्पादन प्रारम्भ किया जाए।

**सवाई माधोपुर के रेल डाक सेवा कार्यालय के लिए छोटी इमारत**

6029. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल डाक सेवा कार्यालय, सवाई माधोपुर की इमारत बहुत छोटी होने के कारण वहां पर काम सुविधा से नहीं हो सकता है ;

(ख) क्या बहुत से डाक के थैले कार्यालय के बाहर पड़े रहते हैं और इनके चुराये जाने का डर बना रहता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

**संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :** (क) इस कार्यालय में मौजूदा जगह सिर्फ 16 वर्ग मीटर कम है और इससे कार्यालय के सुचारु रूप से काम करने में कोई अधिक असुविधा नहीं होती है।

(ख) जो पार्सल इस स्थान से होकर गुजरने वाले आर० एम० एस० मेल बैन में रखे नहीं जा सकते हैं और खुले रह जाते हैं उन्हें कभी-कभी बरामदे में रख दिया जाता है। ऐसे मौके बहुत कम होते हैं। कार्यालय के अहाते की रखवाली और सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक विभागीय चौकीदार की नियुक्ति की गई है।

(ग) रेल प्राधिकारियों से कहा गया है कि बरामदे में लकड़ी को एक जाली लगाने की व्यवस्था करें।

### Improving Police-people ties

6030. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken by Government to make the police-people ties better in the country; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and progress achieved in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Police is a State subject. However, the Government of India have also taken a number of measures to improve the police-public ties in the country.

(b) The following measures have been taken by the Government of India to improve the Police-public relations in the country:—

(1) The Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, New Delhi is conducting special orientation courses on 'Police-Community Relations' for officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police. In these courses, Parliamentarians experts and senior Police officers are invited to deliver lectures to the participants and to participate in the discussions. The Institute have so far completed four courses of one week's duration. 82 Superintendents of Police have participated in these courses. It is hoped that these courses would considerably help participants in improving Police-community relations at the District level.

(2) Crime Prevention Weeks are organised by the Central Bureau of Investigation in various States every alternate year. In these Weeks, Police Departments organise exhibitions. Citizens are encouraged to visit

police stations in order to have some idea of the working of the Police. Special efforts are made to inform the public about not only the achievements but also handicaps and limitations of the Police. Co-operation of the citizens is also sought in the prevention and detection of the crime.

(3) A Bureau of Police Research and Development has been set up in 1970 to study various Police problems and suggest remedial measures. The Bureau has made special studies on issues like 'Reluctance of Public to aid the Police in the Detection of Crime', 'Crime Reporting at Police stations', 'Press and the Police' etc. A study on the 'Police-public relations with particular reference to students and the labour' is also proposed to be undertaken by the Bureau.

Based on these studies, States are requested to initiate various measures for creating an atmosphere where healthy relations between Police and public can develop further.

(4) In some States Public Relations Officers have been appointed for creating a better report between Police and the public.

Recently the Government of India have requested the State Governments/Union Territories to appoint Public Relations Officers in the Offices of the Inspectors General of Police, where they do not exist at present.

(5) In 1971 a Committee on Police Training was appointed by the Government of India. One terms of reference of the Committee was to suggest measures to bring about 'improvement in the relations between the Police force and the public based on mutual trust, confidence and co-operation'. The Committee have since submitted their report and various recommendations made by the Committee on Police-Public relationship are being examined by the Government of India in consultation with the States.

### **Electricity, Water and Conservancy Services of N.D.M.C.**

6031. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electricity, Water and Conservancy services of N.D.M.C. have recently been declared as essential services; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Administrator of the Union Territory of Delhi (Lt. Governor, Delhi) declared the employment of persons in connection with distribution of electricity, water and conservancy services of the New Delhi Municipal Committee as coming under the purview of the provisions of sub-Rule (1) of Rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules, 1971, as in his opinion the maintenance of these services was essential to the life of the Community. The main reason for declaring these services as essential was that there was a general strike of New Delhi Municipal Committee workers from 8th March, 1973, and there was a likelihood of the disruption of these services.

### **Assistance to West Bengal for Preparing District Plans for Identifying Problems of Backward Regions**

6032. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given to West Bengal for preparing District Plans for identifying problems of backward regions;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has offered assistance to West Bengal for preparing district plans for identifying the problems of backward regions in the State; if so, the assistance so far offered for the purpose; and

(c) the backward districts in West Bengal for which the State Government have prepared district plans; and the broad outlines of the district plan prepared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has offered methodological assistance to all states including West Bengal in the preparation of district plans particularly for backward regions. Guidelines for the formulation of District Plans have been made available to all States for this purpose.

The Planning Commission has also introduced a scheme of Central assistance under which the States would get two-thirds of the additional expenditure which they might incur on the strengthening of State planning machinery. The pattern of strengthening of the Planning Departments as suggested by the Planning Commission includes the setting up of a district/area planning unit at the State level whose functions would be provide assistance to the district administration in preparing district and area plans particularly for the backward regions.

(c) No district plans have as yet been received from the Government of West Bengal.

#### **Beggars in India on the Basis of Census**

6033. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beggars in India according to 1961 and 1971 census; and

(b) what are the causes of rise in the number of beggars?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The number of persons who returned themselves as beggars, vagarants etc., at the 1961 census were 861,793. The corresponding figure, so far available for the 1971 census, estimated from 1 per cent sample data is 747,397.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a).

#### **Cement and Paper Pulp Industries in Manipur**

6054. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: SHRI DASARATHA DEB:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur sought clearance for the setting up of cement and paper pulp industries in Manipur from the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have given clearance;

(c) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The Government of Manipur had proposed the setting up of a pulp and paper and a cement plant in the State. A feasibility report for the cement plant was prepared by the Cement Corporation of India. The feasibility report envisaged the setting up of a plant with the capacity of 50 tonnes per day at an estimated cost of Rs. 170.30 lakhs. The techno-economic examination of the report however indicated that the cement plant in Manipur would not be economically viable and it was, therefore, decided to drop the proposal. The Government of Manipur was also informed accordingly on 19th October, 1972.

As regards the pulp and paper plant a detailed project report has been prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation and it is under examination of the Government in consultation with various agencies. The project report envisages a pulp and paper plant with a capacity of 200 tonnes per day at an estimated cost of Rs. 35 to 40 crores.

**Full capacity of A.I.R., Imphal not Utilized owing to shortage of Power**

6035. SHRI N. TOMEN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that the Imphal Station of All India Radio utilize its full capacity of 50 K.W. owing to shortage of power supply except on rare occasions, thereby causing immense dissatisfaction and annoyance to its listeners; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to remove this difficulty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Break-downs in power supply were high up to July 1972. The position has since improved considerably. However, in order to ensure an entirely reliable and stable power supply, steps are under examination for providing an exclusive power supply feeder for the transmitter.

**Automatic Exchange in Imphal**

6036. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to set up an automatic Exchange in place of the present one in Imphal;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up an automatic exchange in place of the present manual exchange at Imphal.

(b) The equipment for this purpose has been allotted for manufacture in the 1974-75 programme of I.T.I. The Exchange with an initial capacity of 1500 lines is likely to be commissioned during the financial year 1976-77.

(c) Does not arise in view of replies to (a) and (b).

**Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delhi Administration, Delhi Municipal Corporation and N.D.M.C.**

6037. SHRI T. SOHAN LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservations for appointment to Government services in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being enforced in the Delhi Administration, Delhi Municipal Corporation and N.D.M.C. and

(b) if so, the number of voids (Class II posts) in the Ayurvedic and Unani side of the Health Department and how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates have been appointed during the last three years in these Organisations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) No post of Vaid (Class II) exists under Delhi Administration.

(ii) Fourteen posts of Vaid (Class II) have been filled in during the last three years (1970, 1971 and 1972) in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Out of these, one post has been filled

in by the Scheduled Caste. These posts have been filled in on *ad-hoc* basis from departmental candidates according to seniority and qualifications. The only Scheduled Caste candidate who fulfilled the qualifications according to seniority, was appointed to the post.

(iii) There are five posts of Ayurvedic Vaid in the New Delhi Municipal Committee. Only three posts were filled in during the last three years, out of which one post was reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes. Only one candidate, belonging to the Scheduled Caste, applied for the post and as he did not fulfill the prescribed qualifications, his candidature was not considered.

#### **Bonus to Employees of Coir Board**

6038. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4567 on 15th December, 1972 regarding meeting of Coir Board regarding payment of Bonus and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision of grant financial sanction to Coir Board for giving Bonus to its employees;

(b) whether the employees of the Coffee Board are given bonus; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not giving bonus to the employees of the Coir Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). The question of giving bonus to the employees of the Coir Board is still under the consideration of the Government. Eligible employees of the Coffee Board are given bonus.

#### **Facilities for Small Units**

6039. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Standard' (Calcutta) dated the 6th March, 1973 under the heading "Small units continue to cry for facilities"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The availability of raw materials and other facilities to small scale industrial units has been continuously on the increase. Steps are, however, being taken to improve the position further.

#### **Activities of C.I.A.**

6040. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to eliminate the C.I.A. activities throughout the country; and

(b) whether cultural organizations receiving money from C.I.A. are likely to be closed down and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSINI): (a) Government maintain a continuous watch over such activities. The disclosure, however, of information which Gov-

ernment have in its possession or the details of what is done to counter the activities of foreign intelligence organisations, including the CIA, will not serve any public interest.

(b) Attention is invited to answer furnished by the Minister of External Affairs to unstarred question No. 558 on the 22nd February, 1973 regarding control over foreign cultural centres in India. The House is also aware of the reasons why the office of the Asia Foundation in India was wound up in 1968 under the orders of the Government of India. Government have no definite information of any Indian cultural organisation receiving funds from CIA.

#### Generation of Electricity in Atomic Power Plants

6041. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity and actual generation of electricity in each of the atomic plants in India;

(b) whether Government propose to expand the existing plants or to set up new plants, if so, their proposed locations and capacity;

(c) in what other ways atomic energy is proposed to be put to civil uses; and

(d) whether India has to depend upon any foreign country for a complete know how of the generation, conversion and use of atomic energy; and if so, upon which countries and to what extent?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Presently only one atomic power station at Tarapur with 420 MWe capacity is in operation. The yearly figures for generation of

electricity in this station are given below:

Year	Units of Electricity generated
1969 (Since April 1, 69—the date Station commenced generation).	785.867 million
1970	2177.533 million
1971	1789.990 million
1972	870.411 million
1973 (upto February 73)	322.632 million

(b) Two more power stations in Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu are under construction. Further proposals are under formulation.

(c) The different peaceful uses of atomic energy are described in the Annual Report of the Department for the year 1971-72; copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. These activities are proposed to be continued.

(d) No, Sir.

#### Use of Bangla Desh Relief Postal Stamps after 1-4-1973

6043. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangla Desh Relief Postal Stamps can be used after 1st April, 1973 for postal purposes; and

(b) if not, whether their value will be returned to those who possess these stamps?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No.

(b) Yes. Unspoilt 5 paise RRT stamps for use on postal articles and inland letter cards and aerogrammes



embossed with RRT stamps can be exchanged at any post office for ordinary postage stamps or cash upto 30th September, 1973.

**Recovery of dues from Dalmia Cement group by Cement Corporation of India**

6044. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Corporation of India has to recover some money from the Dalmia Cement group towards freight;

(b) if so, the amount thereof as on 28th February, 1973 and how this amount was allowed to accumulate; and

(c) the steps taken to recover this amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). M's. Dalmia Dadri Cement Co. has not so far paid an amount of about Rs. 136.28 lakhs as on 28th February, 1973 due from them to the Cement Regulation Account for the reason that the Appeal challenging the validity of the Cement Control Order, 1967 under which the above amount becomes due, is yet to be finally decided by the Delhi High Court.

(c) The various alternatives for realisation of the dues are being explored.

**Transfer of Registration with one Telephone Exchange to another without Loss of Seniority**

6045. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a person who gets his name registered with a particular telephone exchange can get it changed, in case, the person change his

address, later on, to some other telephone exchange which serves the new area;

(b) whether the seniority of the registered person is not disturbed and he is accommodated in the new exchange from the date of his original registration; and

(c) whether there have been cases where such seniority has not been restored when the registered persons got the registration changed from Jor Bagh to Connaught Place exchange (New Delhi) in 1972 and if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken to restore the seniority?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes provided both the exchanges from part of the same telephone system and provided the name and constitution of the registered party is not altered.

(b) Yes. The seniority now is not disturbed.

(c) No.

**Construction of Quarters for P. & T. Staff in Palghat Town, Kerala**

6046. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to construct quarters for Posts and Telegraphs staff in Palghat Town, Kerala; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sanction for construction of 33 staff quarters has been issued and tenders have been already invited. The work is likely to be completed during 1974-75.

### Telephone Exchange at Calicut, Kerala

6047. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to establish another Telephone Exchange at Calicut, Kerala;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be under operation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes. It is proposed to set up a second exchange unit in the existing telephone exchange building on an additional floor under construction.

(b) To begin with, 900 lines are proposed to be installed in the new unit to be expanded by another 600 lines subsequently. The first 900 lines are likely to be commissioned by March, 1974.

(c) Does not arise in view of replies to (a) and (b).

### Expansion in meteorological Research Facilities in Thumba Space Research Centre

6048. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the meteorological research facilities in the Thumba Space Research Centre, if so, the outlines thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to use aircraft and ships in mid ocean for understanding the complex factors that affect our weather; and

(c) if so, the outlines of the proposal and steps taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b), No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Abrogation of Article 370 demanded by Political Parties in J. & K. State

6049. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some political parties in Jammu and Kashmir State have demanded the abrogation of Article 370;

(b) whether the President of All India Jammu and Kashmir Awami Action Committee has also demanded the same; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Presumably, the Hon'ble Members are referring, in part (b), to the President of the All J. & K. New Awami Action Committee.

(c) No proposal to abrogate article 370 of the Constitution is at present under the consideration of Government.

### Delay in disposal of applications for Industrial Licences

6050. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI P. GANGA DEB:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for eliminating unnecessary

delays in the disposal of applications for Industrial licences;

(b) whether the delays continue to take place at all stages of the Industrial Licensing process including the stage of approval of foreign collaboration and of import of capital goods;

(c) whether his Ministry had issued in the past instructions to various authorities prescribing the procedure and the time limits for initial processing of licensing applications; and

(d) whether it has been found by experts that this procedure has not proved effective enough and if so what steps are being considered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). Government have been constantly keeping under review the procedures relating to the disposal of applications for industrial licences and other clearances. In order to reduce the time that is being taken in such clearances, time limits have also been prescribed for the various stages of processing an application. The delays that occur are the resultant of many factors which are now currently under study in a systematic fashion. The rationale of each stage in the decision making process is being reviewed.

#### **Satellite for T.V. service for Eastern region**

6051. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government want to have a satellite for eastern region to provide television service to the people of the area; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and when it would start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) For providing Television service, it is not necessary to have separate satellites for different regions of the country.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Article published in the Bulletin by the International Atomic Energy Agency**

6052. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article published in "Bulletin of the International Atomic Energy Agency" which reads "India will have a total installed capacity of 43 million kilowatts of nuclear power by the end of the century"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Subject to the manufacturing capability of the Industry, the capacity of the electrical grid and transport facilities, it is hoped to achieve this target.

#### **Report of the Enquiry Committee on Andhra Pradesh Liquor Tragedy**

6053. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to probe the Andhra Pradesh Liquor Tragedy;

(b) if so, the members of the Enquiry Committee; and

(c) whether they have submitted the report to Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A One-man Enquiry Commission headed by Shri A. Krishnaswamy, First Member of the Board of Revenue, Andhra Pradesh, has been appointed under the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952 to inquire into the Liquor Tragedy incident at Suryapet town in Andhra Pradesh, on 23rd February, 1973.

(c) No, Sir. The Commission has been given two months time for submission of its Report.

#### Activities of National Front of Indian Trade Union

6054. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations regarding the suspicious activities of an organisation called "National Front of Indian Trade Unions" with its headquarters at Calcutta;

(b) whether there are any reports that the said organisation is being liberally financed from foreign sources; and

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted into the affairs of the N.F.I.T.U.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have seen a representation regarding the activities of the National Front of Indian Trade Unions, Calcutta.

(b) and (c). Facts are being ascertained.

#### Alleged misuse of S.T.D. Calls by P. & T. Officers

6055. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions on the lines of those issued by the Ministry of Finance vide their O.M. N.O.F. 14 (17)-E(Coord)/71, dated the 5th October, 1972 regarding economy in expenditure on telephones provision of STD barring facility for office and residential telephones have been issued by his Ministry also for the guidance of the Officers of the Telegraph and Telephone Departments;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what other measures he proposes to take to prevent in the misuse of private STD calls being made from the telephones of the Officers of the Post and Telegraph Department especially when these calls are not paid for and only book adjustment in respect thereof is made?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Comprehensive instructions regarding S.T.D. barring of service telephone connections office as well as residential had been issued by the P&T Directorate in February, 1972 on the basis of Finance Ministry's earlier O.M. No. F.14(17)-E(Coord)/71, dated 14th October, 1971.

(b) Relevant extracts of this office letter No. 4-13/71-PHA, dated 22nd February, 1972 are given in the attached statement.

(c) In case of residential connections, the P&T Department has adopted even more strict measures than those outlined by Finance Ministry by compulsory barring of all residential service connections provided for non-gazetted officers.

### Statement

It has been decided to STD bar most of the P&T service connections as a measure of economy at all exchanges where facility for STD barring exists or becomes available. In such exchanges STD facility should be barred from all office connections for officers below the rank of Divisional Engineer Telegraphs/Sr. Supdt. of Post Offices and equivalent. The office connections would also include those provided in Telegraph Offices, Telephone Exchanges, Post Offices, etc.

In regard to residential connections, the STD service may be barred from connections provided for officers below the gazetted ranks and on request from officers of gazetted ranks.

Exceptions to the general policy indicated in para 2 above may be made in very special cases by the Heads of Offices (not below the rank of Directors) after recording the reasons why it is considered essential to allow STD facility in the particular cases in public interest. A list of cases in which exceptions are made should be forwarded to the Director General, Posts & Telegraphs (PHA Section) together with the reasons recorded in each case. In respect of STD barred connections, access to the trunk service will be available as usual, i.e. via the manual trunk exchange.

### Cement factory at Cooch Behar; West Bengal

6056. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received a scheme from the Government of West Bengal to issue a licence for a cement factory at Cooch Behar, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme proposed investment and employment potential and the time by which the Scheme will be cleared by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in clearing the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). An application has been received for a licence from the Government Meghalaya for the setting up of a cement factory at Garo Hills/Cooch Behar as a joint venture with the Government of West Bengal. A sum of Rs. 17 crores is to be spent on the scheme. About 900 persons are likely to get employment in various capacities. The application is being examined in consultation with the various authorities.

### Cigarette factory at Cooch Behar, West Bengal

6057. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his ministry has received a request from the Government of West Bengal for the issue of a licence for a cigarette factory to be started at Cooch Behar, (West West Bengal);

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme, proposed investment and employment potential and how soon the same will be cleared by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Recently a proposal was received from the Government of West Bengal for approval in principle to the setting up of a new industrial undertaking in Cooch Behar District for the manufacture of cigarettes by a company with foreign investment. The State Government have been informed that in view of the foreign investment involved, the dominance of foreign companies in this industry and the priority to be

assigned to this industry, the proposal could not be viewed with sympathy. They have however been informed that any other proposal sponsored by the State Government in an acceptable form could be considered.

**Civil Force to cope with various Internal Threats to the Country**

6058. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH;

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering to set up a strong civil force to cope with various internal threats to the country's security; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

**पांचवीं योजना का मसौदा**

6059. श्री हुकम चन्द कदवाय : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवी योजना का प्रारम्भ मसौदा इस बीच तैयार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब तक तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारिया) : (क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) सितम्बर, 1973 के अन्त तक ।

**International News Agency**

6060. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD:

DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that news about India and other Asian countries tend to be one-sided or slanted in favour of the West because the global news agencies incorporated in the Western countries dominate in Asia;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any efforts towards promoting an International News Agency in collaboration with other Asian countries; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government consider it desirable to strive for greater flow of information between developing countries in Asia through bilateral arrangements between Indian news agencies and the news agencies in the countries concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

**Utilization of mass media in curbing violence**

6061. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mass media can be successfully utilised in curbing violence by opening and maintaining channels of effective communications between the people and the policy-makers;

(b) whether the prime national objective was communicating the democratic way of life; and

(c) whether the mass media of communication miserably failed in conveying to the vast masses a correct appraisal of the important issues and the stakes involved and in securing their understanding and sympathy for a democratic and peaceful way of life?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Media of mass communication comprise one of the important instruments in this endeavour.

(b) Communicating the democratic way of life is one of the major objectives of the media.

(c) No, Sir.

**'Thinking Frying Pan' invented in Denmark**

6062. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that one of the World's richest inventors, Karl Kroyer of Denmark, has invented a "thinking Frying pan", which will cook anything without use of hands;

(b) if so, whether Government consider it advisable to make use of this invention; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to obtain the information and to develop it indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Necessary information is being collected. The question of developing the invention indigenously does not arise at this stage.

**Benefits given to Gazetted Officers of Telecommunication Winge**

6063. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some fringe benefits have been given to Gazetted Officers of Telecommunication wings; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Gazetted Officers of Telecommunication wings are enjoying the same fringe benefits like House Rent allowance, reimbursement of tuition fee, medical facilities etc. which are being enjoyed by other gazetted officers of the Central Government sanctioned by the Ministry of Finance from time to time.

**Recovery of dues from Telephone subscribers**

6064. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount to be recovered from the subscribers of telephones in all the States in the country, State-wise;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to recover the dues from the subscribers; and

(c) the reasons for not recovering the dues from the subscribers so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) As on 1-1-1973, the total amount of Rs. 680.78 lakhs was to be recovered from the subscribers of the telephones in all the States in the country. Detail according to P&T Circle/Districts is appended. Statewise figures are not separately available.

(b) The telephones of the defaulting subscribers (barring the telephones of exempted categories) are disconnected. Efforts to recover the arrears are made by correspondence and personal contacts. In the case of private subscribers whose connections have been closed, legal action is resorted to wherever necessary.

(c) The P&T Department provides telephone service to subscribers on a credit basis, the credit allowed to a subscriber in the shape of unprepaid local calls and trunk calls being virtually unlimited. Therefore, in a Department where the system of post billing is in vogue some arrears are inevitable.

#### Statement

#### Telephone Revenue Outstandings

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

Name of Circle/Districts	Amount outstanding as on 1-1-73 for bills issued upto 30-9-72
I	2
Andhra Circle	4.62
Assam Circle	79.97
Bihar Circle.	33.69
Madhya Pradesh Circle.	47.67
Maharashtra Circle	12.36
Gujarat Circle	7.47
J & K Circle	32.23
Kerala Circle	3.32
Tamilnadu Circle.	2.57
Mysore Circle	2.08
Orissa Circle	13.08
Punjab Circle	12.85
Rajasthan Circle	8.34
Uttar Pradesh Circle	48.67
West Bengal Circle	58.90

I	2
Calcutta District	47.30
Delhi District	106.84
Bombay District	107.18
Madras District	4.73
Hyderabad District	2.20
Bangalore District	2.66
Ahmedabad District	4.05
Poona District	2.60
Kanpur District	11.25
Nagpur District	6.48
Patna District	9.84
Jaipur District	7.83
	680.78

#### Setting up of a Centre of Bhabha Atomic Energy Institution in U.P.

6065. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a centre of the Bhabha Atomic Energy Institution in Barielly District of Uttar Pradesh; if so, the proposed location of the centre;

(b) the time by which it will commence functioning; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.



### Language in Port Blair Schools

6066. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Port Blair the second language is Tamil according to the census of 1971;

(b) whether Tamil is taught up to 5th Standard only in the island;

(c) whether the Tamil Education Protection Committee in Port Blair has requested the Government to include Tamil along with the Bengali, Hindi, Urdu and English languages there; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The census figures relating to language data for Port Blair have not yet been finalised.

(b) In Andaman and Nicobar Islands education is already being imparted through the medium of the mother-tongue at the primary stage. Facilities are also available for the study of the mother-tongue, including Tamil, as a third language during the secondary stage.

(c) A demand has been made that the medium of instruction during the secondary stage should also be in Tamil.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

**News Paper report captioned "I.S.R.O.-Nasa Joint experiment or U.S. espionage system over Indian Space"**

6067. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in *Blitz* dated 10th March, 1973 under the caption "I.S.R.O.-Nasa Joint experiment or U.S. espionage system over Indian Space"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The statements contained therein are not factually correct.

**Checking of movements of privately owned vessels and motor-boats by Harbour Master of Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

6068. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Harbour Master of Andaman and Nicobar Islands maintain record of all privately owned vessels and motor-boats and their movements to avoid enemy agents causing harm to national interests in these far off Ports of the country; and

(b) if so, whereabouts of motor-boat named 'Ranee' purchased by Andaman Timber Industries from her former owner, a planter, named Subhan Ali of Port Blair?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Andamans Administration has set afoot enquiries regarding the vessel 'Ranee'.

### Inter-State boundary disputes

6069. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some boundary disputes still pending amongst the States in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the time by which these are likely to be solved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The three inter-State boundary disputes which exist at present, relate to (i) Assam-Nagaland boundary; (ii) Boundary between Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh; and (iii) Boundaries between Maharashtra and Mysore and Mysore and Kerala. Government have appointed an Adviser to ascertain the facts relating to Assam-Nagaland boundary and the need for any adjustments and also to bring about an agreed solution. His recommendations are awaited. In regard to the other two disputes, the possible areas of agreement between the Chief Ministers concerned are being explored with a view to securing a mutually agreed solution. It is obviously difficult to set any time-limit for resolving such disputes.

**Number of cases of the arrest of persons under M.I.S.A. reported to Central Government by the States**

6070. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments send reports regarding the arrest of persons under MISA;

(b) if so, the number of cases State-wise during the last one year; and

(c) whether the Home Ministry makes any review of the cases of arrest and in case of any misuse what is the suggestion of the Ministry to the State Government concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir. State Governments send such reports to the Central Government regarding orders of detention that have been made or approved by them, as required by Section 3(4) of the MIS Act, 1971.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) No instances of misuse of the powers available under the MIS Act, 1971, have come to notice in the reviews in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Instructions have been issued to the State Government/Union Territory Administrations to ensure that all authorities competent to exercise powers under the MIS Act, 1971 are fully conversant with the requirements of the Constitution and the Act and that these requirements are strictly adhered to while making use of these powers. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have also been requested that while confirming detention orders issued by District Magistrates and Commissioners of Police, they should satisfy themselves that the requirements of the law and the Constitution have been fully met.

*Statement*

S. No.	Name of State/U.T. Administration	Number of persons detained in 1972
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73
2.	Assam	104
3.	Bihar	8
4.	Gujarat	36
5.	Haryana	2

1	2	3
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	70 (Up to 1-11-72)
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7
8.	Kerala	15
9.	Madhya Pradesh	55
10.	Maharashtra	37
11.	Mysore	3
12.	Orissa	1
13.	Punjab	98
14.	Rajasthan	7
15.	Tripura	36
16.	Uttar Pradesh	28
17.	West Bengal	3137
18.	Delhi	20 (Including 4 Nagas, detained by the Central Govern- ment.)
19.	Goa, Damian & Diu	1
20.	Mizoram	1

No such detentions were made in the remaining States/U.T. Administrations during the above period.

#### **Control on manufacture of Flash Light Cases**

6072. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8179 dated the 31st May, 1972 regarding production beyond licensed capacity by M/s. Union Carbide and state:

(a) whether any control exist in relation to the manufacture of flash light cases;

(b) whether Government directed the manufacturer of brass sheets not to supply brass sheets to Flash Light manufacturers;

(c) whether Government fixed a quota of 465 tonnes for Union Carbide vide letter dated the 17th July, 1970;

(d) whether the Union Carbide has drawn 600 and 677 tonnes of brass sheets during the year 1970 and 1971 respectively; and

(e) if so, the action Government have taken against Union Carbide?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) An informal arrangement exists whereby the two leading manufacturers of flashlight cases in the organised sector cannot produce brass flash light cases beyond a certain limit.

(b) Yes, Sir. But these instructions were issued in 1969 and withdrawn in 1970.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A quota of 465 tonnes was fixed with reference to the capacity for brass flashlight cases. Brass is used also in the manufacture of switches and locks, whether torches are manufactured in plastic, aluminium or steel—for which the quantity of brass needed differs from torch to torch. Considering these additional requirements, the consumption of brass during 1970 and 1971 does not lead to any presumption that the party has produced brass torches in excess of the level of production allowed to it.

#### **Skachkov Report on Soviet aided projects in India**

6073. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Skachkov Report from the Soviet Union regarding the Soviet Union-aided projects in India;

(b) if so, the main observations and recommendations made in the report and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Question does not arise.

#### **High Power Transmitter at A.I.R. Visakhapatnam**

6074. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether High Power transmitter will be installed at Visakhapatnam A.I.R. Station; and

(b) if so, by which time the Transmitter will start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1975-76.

#### **Day-time broadcast over Cuddappah Station of A.I.R.**

6075. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Cuddappah Station broadcast programmes during day time also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): No, Sir. But it is likely to do so before the end of 1973.

#### **Inclusion of Research Officers/Asst. Directors working on ad hoc posts in the Indian Economic Service/Indian Statistical Service**

6076. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Research Officers/Asst. Directors working on ad hoc posts since 1966 but not included in the I.E.S./I.S.S.;

(b) whether the officers are getting their regular pay by issuing temporary sanctions; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken to include these officers having put in 5 years, in the regular I.E.S. (Indian Economic Service) I.S.S. (Indian Statistical Service) by changing their recruitment rules, if necessary?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** (a) The number of officers working on an *ad-hoc* basis in Grade IV posts of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service from or before 31-12-1966 and who have not been included in either Service is 39 and 34 respectively.

(b) In all cases, approval of U.P.S.C. to the continued officiation of the officers is sought at periodic intervals and sanctions are issued on receipt of such approval. In some cases, however, interruptions have occurred in the officers drawing their salaries regularly, when they fell due. When such interruptions occur, Department of Personnel make special efforts to get the payment of salaries restored.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Application for Industrial Licences from Monopoly Houses**

**6077. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many new applications for licences of new Industrial Plants or schemes or projects have been submitted before the Ministry from 14th March, 1972 to 13th March, 1973.

(b) how many of them have been granted and which are those schemes and who are the entrepreneurs; and

(c) how many licences are yet pending for consideration and how many of them are within the monopoly houses?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) to (b). Statistics are being maintained calendar year-wise only. During the year, 1972, 1973 applications were received for the establishment of new undertakings. Against these applications, 97 letters of intent

and 9 licences have been issued. Details of licences and letters of intent issued are published regularly in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences', the weekly 'Indian Trade Journal', and the monthly 'Journal of Industry and Trade'. Copies of these publications are supplied regularly to the Parliament Library.

(c) Against 1673 applications, referred to above, 1297 applications were under consideration as on 1st January 1973 and 11 of these are from the larger industrial houses as defined in the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee.

#### **Wider Application of Radio-Isotopes**

**6078. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the steps being taken by the Government for wider application of Radio-Isotopes?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI):** Details of the various programmes being undertaken in this regard are set out in annual Report of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 1971-72, which was circulated to the Hon'ble Members and copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

#### **Annual Plan for Himachal Pradesh for 1973-74**

**6079. SHRI PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh Government have submitted their annual plan for the year 1973-74 to the Central Government;

(b) whether the Central Government have accepted it, and if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The State Government submitted plan proposals for Rs. 30.38 crores for the year 1973-74 against which a plan of Rs. 30.38 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission.

The sectoral outlays for the plan for Rs. 30.58 crores are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

1. Agricultural and Allied Programmes including Cooperation, Community Development and Panchayats	9.35
2. Irrigation & Power	4.75
3. Industry & Minerals	1.64
4. Transport & Communications	7.60
5. Social Services	6.89
6. Miscellaneous	0.26
	30.58

(c) Does not arise.

“आधुनिक भारत के निर्माता” शीर्षक से एक पुस्तक का प्रकाशन

6080. श्री मूलचन्द डागा क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या “आधुनिक भारत के निर्माता” शीर्षक से एक पुस्तक के प्रकाशन का कार्य पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान प्रारम्भ किया गया था और यदि हां, तो उसके उद्देश्य क्या हैं, और उस पर 1971 तथा 1972 में, अलग-अलग, क्या व्यय हुआ और

(ख) उसमें किन-किन महान विभूतियों की जीवनियां प्रकाशित की गई हैं और

इस पुस्तक की कितनी प्रतियां अब तक विक्रि चुकी हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री धरेंद्र सिंह) : (क) अप्रैल, 1957 में, ‘वर्तमान भारत के निर्माता’ नामा के अन्तर्गत उन सुप्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों की जीवनियां प्रकाशित करने का निर्णय किया गया था, जो राष्ट्रीय पुनर्जागरण तथा स्वाधीनता की प्राप्ति के लिए उदासीन रहे हैं। 1971 तथा 1972 के दौरान इस योजना पर हुआ खर्च इस प्रकार है :—

1971	1972
रुपये	रुपये
78,195	22,930

(ख) “वर्तमान भारत के निर्माता” नामा के अन्तर्गत अब तक जिन सुप्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों की जीवनियां प्रकाशित की गई हैं उनके नाम तथा उनकी बिकी प्रतियों की संख्या ।

व्यक्ति का नाम	बिकी प्रतियों की संख्या
1. एनीबेसेन्ट	316
2. आशुतोष मुखर्जी	1133
3. बटुहीन तयाब जी	743
4. भुला भाई देसाई	2018
5. सी० शंकरन नायर	2358
6. सी० एफ० एम्बेडकर	563
7. दादा भाई नौरोजी	10,270
8. देश बन्धु चितरंजन दाम	10,672

1	2	3
9.	देशीय जितेन्द्र मोहन सेनगुप्त	2,068
10.	दीवान रंगाकरम्	1,561
11.	टोंडो केशव कर्वे	783
12.	गांधी जी हिज लाइफ थॉट	5,851
13.	गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले	5,176
14.	जी मुन्नमणयम् अय्यर	1,742
15.	ईश्वर चन्द्र विद्यासागर	4,189
16.	जमशेद जी टाटा	1,095
17.	कस्तूरी रंगा अय्यंगर	3,331
18.	लोकमान्य बाल गंगाधर तिलक	6,940
19.	मोती लाल नेहरू	4,358
20.	एम० विश्वेस्वरैया	158
21.	महादेव गोविंद रानाडे	837
22.	फिरोज शाह मेहता	1,176
23.	पी० एम० शिव स्वामी अय्यर	1,043
24.	राजेन्द्र प्रसाद	1,736
25.	रमेश चन्द्र दत्ता	1,848
26.	रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर	406
27.	सर सैयद अहमद खां	2,600
28.	सुरेन्द्र नाथ बनर्जी	2,147
29.	सच्चिदानंद मिश्रा	1,113
30.	एस० श्रीनिवास अय्यंगर	1,454
31.	वी० एस० श्रीनिवास शास्त्री	1,854
32.	मदन मोहन मालवीय	491
33.	टक्कर बापा	1,263

### “पीत पत्रकारिता” (येलो जर्नलिज्म) के विरुद्ध विधान

6081. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दैनिक ‘हिन्दुस्तान’ दिनांक 8 नवम्बर, 1972 में छपे सम्पादकीय नोट ‘पीत पत्रकारिता’ (येलो जर्नलिज्म) की ओर दिलाया गया है और यदि हां, तो सरकार की उम पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और का

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पीत पत्रकारिता को रोकने के लिए कोई सख्त कदम उठाने और उसके लिए आवश्यक विधान बनाने का है और यदि हां, तो यह विधान कब तक बनाया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) (क) और (ख). सरकार ने सम्पादकीय को नोट कर लिया है। यह ‘पीत पत्रकारिता’ को कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं देती।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के विज्ञापनों के लिए समाचारपत्रों तथा नियतकालिक पत्रों का चयन करते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि प्रकाशन पत्रकारिता सम्बन्धी नैतिकता के स्वीकृत मिद्धान्तों तथा मापदण्डों का अनुसरण करता है या नहीं। ऐसे समाचार पत्रों तथा नियतकालिक पत्रों को विज्ञापन नहीं दिए जाते जो शालीनता तथा नैतिकता के स्वीकृत मिद्धान्तों के विरुद्ध आचरण करते हैं। तथापि, कोई विशेष कानून बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, क्योंकि चरित्र विषयक आरोपों तथा भयादोहन के विरुद्ध कानूनी उपाय पहले ही हैं।

समाचार-पत्रों की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए सरकार बचनबद्ध है। समाचारपत्रों के स्वामित्व को औद्योगिक घरानों से अलग करने की सरकारी नीति समाचारपत्रों की स्वतन्त्रता को बढ़ाने तथा ऐसे गुप्त हितों के दबाव को दूर करके इसको वास्तविक अर्थ देने की है।

### राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए संगठन

#### और परियोजनाएं

6082. श्री मूलचन्द डागा क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय एकता से सम्बन्धित अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं तथा अन्य गति-विधियों के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की वित्तीय सहायता का प्रावधान 1970, 1971 और 1972 में किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष-वार कितना ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम पर कितनी धन-राशि व्यय की गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कामिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवाम मिर्धा) :  
(क) और (ख) . जी हां, श्रीमान् ।  
गृह मंत्रालय के बजट में 1970-71 वर्ष में 4,90,000 रुपये, 1971-72 वर्ष में 3,75,000 रुपये और 1972-73 वर्ष में 3,00,000 रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी ।

(ग) प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम पर स्वीकृत की गई धनराशि का विवरण मन्त्रालय पर रखा गया । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT 4721/73]

### Location of Postal Research and Development Centre

6083. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:  
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA  
GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places where the proposed Postal Research and Development Centre and the regional workshops would be located;

(b) whether the Research Centre would be set up with foreign assistance; and

(c) if so, the nature of assistance expected to be received and from which countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Postal Research and Development Centre is proposed to be established as a Research Organisation but the location of the same has not been finalised as yet. The Regional Workshops which would be four in number are being tentatively proposed to be established for the four regions at Hyderabad, Rourkela, Nasik and Ghaziabad depending upon other facilities being available at these places. However, final locations will be decided when the projects are finally approved.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

### Development of Backward areas of Gujarat during Fifth Plan

6084. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:  
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any scheme from Gujarat Government for the development of backward areas in the State during the Fifth Plan period; and



(b) if so, the salient feature of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Planning Commission have not so far received from the Government of Gujarat any scheme relating to the development of backward areas in the State during the Fifth Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

### Films produced during 1970-71

6085. SHRI ARVID M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of films produced in India during 1970 and 1971 year-wise and language-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): The language-wise numbers of films produced in 1970 and 1971 (both long and short films) are as follows:—

S. No.	Language	No. of films during 1970		No. of films during 1971	
		35 mm	16 mm	35 mm	16 mm
1	Hindi	421	5	459	5
2	Hindustani	15		25	
3	Bhojpuri			1	
4	Urdu	6	1	7	
5	Punjabi	7		7	2
6	Marathi	68	2	69	2
7	Gujarati	41	1	46	
8	Sindhi			1	
9	Konkani	2	..	1	
10	English	475	18	457	22
11	Hindi sub-titled in French	1		..	
12	Maithili			1	
13	Chhatishgarhi	..		1	
14	Tamil	176		172	2
15	Telugu	114		151	
16	Kannada	59		53	1
17	Malayalam	56		71	1
18	Thai			2	
19	Bengali	92	5	86	
20	Oriya	3	3	7	
21	Persian				
22	Kashmiri	..			
23	Nepali	2			
24	Arabic		..	1	
25	Silent or with Music only	22	5	30	1
26	Assamese	10	..	12	
27	Tulu			2	

### Cement factories Functioning in India

6088. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the number of cement factories functioning in India, State-wise, and their annual production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4722/73.]

### Films produced in 1972

6087. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films produced in India during 1972;

(b) the number of films which were passed by the Censor Board; and

(c) the number of films rejected and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) 1746.

(b) 1736.

(c) 10 films were refused certificates as these were against public order, decency or morality or were replete with scenes of violence.

रोजगार के अवसर बनाने के कार्यक्रम के बारे में संसद् सदस्यों के विचार

6089. श्री जादोश नारायण मंडल : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगले वर्ष रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने के लिए तैयार किए गए कार्य-

146 L.S.—8.

क्रम पर संसद् सदस्यों की राय ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के लिए प्रत्येक संसद् सदस्य के लिए रोजगार और धन-राशि का कोटा नियत करने का है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारिया) : (क) और (ख). सभी नीति सम्बन्धी मामलों पर माननीय संसद् सदस्यों से हमेशा सलाह ली जाती है। कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करते समय सदस्यों द्वारा विभिन्न स्तरों पर व्यक्त विचारों को हमेशा ध्यान में रखा जाता है। रोजगार सम्बन्धी स्कीमों पर सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों तथा मन्त्रालयों से विचार-विमर्श किया जाता है और नीतियों के अनुसार ही इन्हें तैयार किया जाता है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

### Representation from Employees of Nizam of Hyderabad's Private Estate

6090. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received on behalf of the employees of the Nizam of Hyderabad's Private Estate, alleging that their pensions are being transferred by the management from the "Khazana of Estate" to a Charitable Trust, thus avoiding the right of "Husne Khidmath";

(b) if so, whether this will make the pensioners dependent on charity and deprive them of their rights; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action to protect the pensioners' rights?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHR K. C. PANT):** (a) to (c). The Government have received a copy of the representation addressed to the former Nizam of Hyderabad by the Nizam's Private Estate Dismissed Employees and Pensioners Association against the management of the estate in transferring the "Khazana of Estate" to the "Charitable Trust". As the employment is private, Government cannot interfere in the matter.

**Installation of status of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Port Blair**

**6091. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Home Ministry decided during the last Lok Sabha to instal a statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Port Blair and take other suitable measures to commemorate his visit to Andaman Islands, as the Head of the Free India Government in 1943, including his visit to Andaman Cellular Jail, which he described as Bastille of India;

(b) whether certain amount of fund was also allocated for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the main points of the Government proposal and the steps taken thereafter to implement them?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) to (c): Government had taken a decision to put up a statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Port Blair. A sum of Rs. 2,479 lakhs was provided for this purpose in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, were requested to finalise a suitable design for the statue. It was also decided to pay Rs. 5,000/- each to the three artists for preparing scale model of the statue in plaster of Paris.

**Visit of a Team of M.Ps to Andaman Cellular Jail**

**6092. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of members of Parliament was sent to the Andaman Islands to visit the Andaman Cellular Jail particularly to suggest ways and means to preserve the Cellular Jail there as a memorial for the revolutionaries and martyrs who were deported there by the British Government;

(b) if so, the outlines of the broad suggestions made by the team;

(c) whether Government have examined and approved the suggestions made by the M.Ps team; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement those suggestions?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

**STATEMENT**

A visit by a team of twelve Members of Parliament to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the period from 20th to 28th October, 1969, was arranged with a view to giving a group of interested Members of Parliament an opportunity to see the Cellular Jail at Port Blair. No specific request was made to the team to make any suggestions for the preservation of the Cellular Jail or on any other matter. One of the Members sent a 'draft' note containing his suggestions for the preservation of the Cellular Jail and for commemorating the association of these Islands with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and also touching upon the problems of the displaced persons settled in these Islands. At the Members suggestion, the Department of Parliamentary Affairs circulated the

'draft' note to the other members of the team for making any additional suggestions or alterations, as the case may be. The Department of Parliamentary Affairs have informed that, so far, only four members have communicated their reactions. No reply has been received from the other Members.

It may, however, be mentioned that it has already been decided to preserve the Central Tower and the existing three wings of the Cellular Jail at Port Blair as a national monument.

A decision has also been taken to put up a statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Port Blair.

### Industrial Production in West Bengal

6093. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial production showed promising growth during 1971-72 and the state of growth was maintained during the first part of 1972-73 in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the rate of growth during the period;

(c) the effect on industrial production due to shortage and irregular supplies of raw material and power crisis; and

(d) the reasons for promising growth of industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A statement showing industrial production in West Bengal for certain major industries during 1970, 1971 and 1972 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4723/73.]

(b) The precise overall growth rate cannot be worked out because the weighing diagram for these industries specifically for West Bengal is not separately available.

(c) Production in a number of industries has been hampered owing to shortage of steel but this has been only one of several reasons, many units being affected by other difficulties such as shortage of working capital and/or difficult labour relations. No information is available in regard to the effect on production of the recent power cuts.

(d) One factor behind the revival of a favourable industrial climate and of industrial production has been the sixteen-point programme adopted by the West Bengal Government, but tressed by the positive assistance given by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India. A number of units have been revived by take-over of closed engineering units by the Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

बिहार में डी० जी० टी०डी० की शाखाएँ खोलने का प्रस्ताव

6094. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार जैसे इस्पात का उत्पादन करने वाले मुख्य राज्य में डी० जी० टी० डी० के कोई कार्यालय नहीं हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके कार्यालय उक्त राज्य में कब तक खोले जायेंगे ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :  
(क) बिहार राज्य प्रकृति की दृष्टि

राज्य में तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय का कोई कार्यालय नहीं है।

(ख) चूँकि तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय के कार्य प्रमुख रूप से सलाह देने और विकास से सम्बन्धित हैं जिसमें संपूर्ण औद्योगिक क्षेत्र सम्मिलित हैं अतः क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं की गई है।

### दिल्ली में सीमेंट की कमी

6095. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 'हिन्दुस्तान' (हिन्दी) दिनांक 7 मार्च, 1973 में प्रकाशित दिल्ली के कार्यकारी पार्षद श्री ओ० पी० बहल के उस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि सीमेंट की दिल्ली में जितनी मांग है उसमें आधा भी गत माह नहीं आया;

(ख) क्या इसमें जनजीवन बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सीमेंट की अपेक्षित मात्रा में सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय से उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). निम्नलिखित कारणों से सीमेंट के उत्पादन में गिरावट आ जाने

के कारण इन दिनों सीमेंट की कमी हो रही है :—

(क) 17 अगस्त, 1972 से 29 अगस्त, 1972 तक श्रमिकों की ग्राम हड़ताल।

(ख) हरियाणा, गुजरात, तमिलनाडु, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, मैसूर, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान के राज्य विद्युत् बोर्डों द्वारा की गई बिजली की कटौती।

(ग) आन्ध्र प्रदेश में मशीनों के खराब हो जाने तथा अशान्त स्थिति जिसके कारण यातायात पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है।

इस कारणों के फलस्वरूप सीमेंट के उत्पादन में हुई अनुमानित कमी करीब 4 लाख मी० टन प्रतिमास है। जहाँ तक दिल्ली क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है 1965 से लेकर दिल्ली को भेजी जाने वाली सीमेंट की मात्रा में निरन्तर वृद्धि होती रही है किन्तु मांग में अधिक तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है। दिल्ली की सम्भरण स्थिति पर उपरि-लिखित कारणों का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। जब कभी भी कमी की सूचना मिलती है, रेल विभाग के परामर्श से रेल द्वारा शीघ्रता से सीमेंट पहुँचाने के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार किए जाते हैं। दिल्ली की तात्कालिक आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए 13 मार्च, 1973 को 10,000 मी० टन अतिरिक्त सीमेंट भेजा गया था जो अब पहुँच गया है। समान विवरण का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए

दिल्ली प्रशासन ने आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अधीन 12 जुलाई, 1972 को एक आदेश भी जारी किया है जिसके द्वारा वह सीमेंट के प्रत्येक स्टाकिस्ट की स्वास्तविक बिक्री पर नियन्त्रण रखता है।

### **Scheme for development of Industries in Himachal Pradesh**

6096. SHRI PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himachal Government have submitted any scheme for development of small industries and medium industries in the State during 1973-74;

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme and the nature of incentives proposed to be offered thereunder; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). The annual plan proposals of Himachal Pradesh containing schemes for development of small, large and medium industries for 1973-74 were discussed in the Planning Commission. The schemes in the small scale sector include assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act and grant of loans by other State Financing Institutions such as the State's Small Industries Development Corporation, Industrial Cooperatives and Industrial Estates etc. The schemes under large and medium industries include modernisation and expansion of Nahan Foundry, taking up of new projects by the Himachal Pradesh, Mining and Industrial Development Corporation, establishment of a Cement factory, Granulated Fertilizer

factory, projects for spindle units, a Woollen factory and a Brewery etc.

The incentives for promotion of small scale industries include liberalised credit under State Aid to Industries Act, loans at concessional rates of interest by the term lending institutions. Similar incentives are not given to large scale or medium units. In addition 10 per cent Central subsidy on capital investment by industrial units in selected backward districts of the State.

Following outlays in respect of large and medium industries and village and Small Industries have been approved by the Planning Commission for the year 1973-74:—

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Large and Medium Industries	Village and Small Industries
95	61

### **Setting up of Public Sector Industries in Himachal Pradesh**

6097. SHRI PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme for setting up some factories in the Public Sector in Himachal Pradesh during the year 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Cement Corporation of India have a proposal to set up a cement plant at Paonta (Himachal Pradesh) with a capacity of 2 lakhs tonnes per annum

at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,178 lakhs. Preliminary action, in this connection will be taken during the year 1973-74. Actual production would, however, commence after four to five years.

**प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान के सामने  
जन संघ के लोगों द्वारा धरना**

6098. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय जनसंघ, दिल्ली  
के लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री के दिल्ली  
स्थित निवास स्थान के समक्ष जनवरी,  
1973 में धरना दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण  
थे ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या  
कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ०  
एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग). 14  
जनवरी, 1973 को दिल्ली प्रदेश जनसंघ  
के कुछ कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने प्रधान मंत्री के निवास  
स्थान पर "धरना" दिया था। धरना  
मूल्यां में वृद्धि और उचित दर की दुकानों  
में कुछ अनिवार्य वस्तुएं उपलब्ध न होने के  
विरुद्ध था। जनसंघ कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने इस  
विषय पर एक ज्ञापन भी दिया था। ज्ञापन  
की एक प्रति आन्तरिक व्यापार विभाग (अब  
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के अधीन) को भेज दी गई

**Inquiries against Dr. Mahtab and Shri  
Biju Patnaik**

6099. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government had  
so far appointed three inquiry com-  
missions i.e. Sarju Prasad Commis-  
sion, Madholkar Commission and the  
Khanna Commission, to inquire into  
certain charges against Dr. Mahtab  
and Shri Biju Patnaik;

(b) if so, whether no action has so  
far been taken by the Orissa Govern-  
ment on the findings of those Commis-  
sions; and

(c) whether the Union Government  
are now considering to take urgent  
steps to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF  
PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS  
MIRDHA): (a) The Khanna Commis-  
sion of Inquiry was appointed by the  
Government of Orissa in 1967 to en-  
quire into allegations against Shri  
Biju Patnaik and others. No Commis-  
sion of Inquiry under the Commissions  
of Inquiry Act, 1952 was appointed  
under Shri J. R. Madholkar, who was  
only requested by the State Govern-  
ment to conduct a preliminary verifi-  
cation into allegations contained in a  
Memorandum submitted to the Presi-  
dent. On the basis of Shri Madhol-  
kar's recommendations the Sarjoo  
Prasad Commission was appointed by  
the Government of Orissa in 1971 to  
inquire into certain charges against  
Dr. H. K. Mahtab.

(b) and (c). On the State Govern-  
ment's request, the C.B.I. are taking  
up investigation of such of the *prima  
facie* charges against Dr. H. K. Mahtab  
as have been established in the Sarjoo  
Prasad Commission's report and which  
indicate Commission of a cognizable  
offence.

12 hrs.

**RE: REPORTED STATEMENT OF  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL BEFORE  
SUPREME COURT ABOUT AMEND-  
ING MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL**

**SECURITY ACT**

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. You have already discussed it. There were many motions on that day—adjournment motion, privilege motion, calling attention, and motion under Rule 377. On that day, this was raised also as a privilege motion, and you based that on the newspaper report which was exactly the same as the lawyer says. On that basis I allowed it. The Minister put the other version. I gave you the choice, whatever statement was there in the paper, that was already before you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I shall call one by one and allow them one or two minutes each.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, the two counsels have given a written statement, addressed to your good self, saying that the Attorney-General did say, "If your Lordships strike down section 17A of the MISA, 5,000 detenus will have to be released forthwith in West Bengal alone and it will create serious difficulties for the Government" and so on. This letter is dated yesterday. "The Government will have the law amended in ten days' time in the light of the arguments that were presented." This makes all the difference, because Mr. Gokhale, while speaking on the adjournment motion, had categorically denied that the Attorney-General had made a submission before the Supreme Court taking it for granted that the Government will amend this Act to suit the conditions, and therefore, he has misled the House, and therefore, it is a fit case and it should be sent to the Privileges Committee, so that Mr. Gokhale, the Attorney-General, and the two advocates belonging to the opposite party, could be heard together and the House

should be given the correct information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): The statement made by the Law Minister during his reply on Monday has now been shown up in a different light in view of the statements made by the two advocates and which they have incorporated, I believe, in a letter addressed to you also.

The version of the newspaper reporter present in the court might be discounted; that is the way we function and I know the newspaper reporter has no chance pitted against the word of such an August personality as the Law Minister. But here are two responsible practising senior advocates of the Supreme Court who were appearing for the detenus in this case and after having read the statement made by the Law Minister in the House they have said: we take full responsibility for stating that the newspaper report was not distorted and what Mr. Niren De actually said was: we will have the law amended in ten days' time. They have stated that they have addressed a letter to you. The note placed by the hon. Minister before the House the other day says:

"In the circumstances the Attorney-General, on the instructions given to him at the Conference—(namely, the conference he had with the Law Minister)—and in view of the grave consequences that might arise if the Supreme Court gave a judgment immediately over-ruling Gopalan's case, requested for some time, namely, about a week or ten days, and assured the court that the Government would consider the matter in the meantime, including the amendment of the Internal Security Act, if considered necessary."

It is now quite clear that they are now trying to wriggle out of what was stated there, after having committed that indiscretion. Those responsible advocates say: they had stated that



[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

within ten days the Act would be amended and if necessary Parliament would pass it.

Our view is that it is a serious matter, because it affects the liberty of so many citizens. How to get at the truth? You have said: they have given one version and this is another version, how can I decide? Somebody has to decide and truth cannot be the casualty. If the advocates are wrong and are telling an untruth they must be prepared to take the consequences; if the Minister is telling an untruth and misleading the House he must take the consequences. The truth must be got at, and it can only be done if this matter is referred to the Committee of Privileges and they are permitted to go into the matter in depth to make detailed enquiries, take evidence and find out and then come before us with their report. Truth should not be stifled in this way. Those advocates are not irresponsible people.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Your motion was on the basis of the newspaper report. Now you are referring to the advocates.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am basing it on the newspaper report and also on the contention of the two advocates.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): The other day we had a discussion on the adjournment motion on the failure of the Government. Now this one is a privilege motion for disleading the House. During that discussion itself it was put clearly by me: "The Minister had laid on the Table a note given by Shri Niren De; there is a counter-statement by Prof. Mukherjee. Of course Prof. Mukherjee had not said exactly what had been told to him. But if he is going to rely on that or go by that, I am afraid we should have not only what was told to Prof. Mukherjee but also the version of other persons involved in this

because there have been the opposite counsels also, Mr. R. K. Garg and Mr. Gooptu. These two persons should be called. If they cannot come before the bar of this House, the entire matter should go to the privileges committee and the privileges committee should go through all the evidence and give an account of what has happened."

Therefore, Sir, whenever something inconvenient appears in the press—in this case it is significant, not one press but all the papers have published a uniform version—they say we won't accept. Previously also, in Pipelines Inquiry case, they said that what had appeared in the press was not reliable. In this case, we have got every reason to believe that what has appeared in the press is also corroborated by the Counsels who were present there, as also in the note given by Shri Niren De. He omitted what the judges said conveniently in the statement that has been presented to the House.

Therefore, the House may not able to go through all the evidences. I feel that this is a fit case to go to the Committee of Privileges:

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : (गुवाहाटी) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन सारा मामला यह था कि Whether anybody can take the Parliament for granted और सदन के सामने माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया उसके विरोध में दो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के अधिवक्ताओं ने जब खंडन करके आपको भी लिखा है तो बात साफ है कि मंत्री महोदय ने सदन के सामने सही जानकारी नहीं रखी। इसलिये यह साफ विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न बनता है इसको स्वीकार करने में आपको कौन सी आपत्ति है? इसको आप विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंप दीजिये।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Opposition, if the opposition thinks that it would not be brow-beaten, they must equally realise that our party could not be brow-beaten either. Let us consider the matter on a rational plane. Sir, on your decision depends an extremely important precedent of the Parliament. The question involved is this: Do we accept the word of the Attorney General and a written report submitted by him and given to the Law Minister and read out by him with all the responsibility, or do we listen to the statement made by two lawyers who were interested in expeditious delivery of the judgment, as is reported? I do not want to go deep into the matter. But the two lawyers are known to be politicians. Your decision is on a delicate issue. There is a written report of the Attorney General on which the Law Minister, a highly responsible official of the Government of India makes a statement. He has described certain facts of the proceedings in the Supreme Court that referred to here. He is a Member of this House. As against his, if the words of the lawyers are to be taken, hereafter, imagine what will happen in this country? Any person will make a statement, contradicting a statement made in the House. Sometimes the opposition may make such a statement. And they may contradict what is said by the Government or what is said by the Member of this House or what is said by the Minister. And if we start a discussion and a debate on such controversy and refer it to the Privileges Committee, every time that would be the most pernicious, most deleterious and most disastrous precedent that will ever be laid down by this Parliament. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think that Indian jurisprudence has yet separated or segregated one category of people whose word counts for more than another category of citizen. If it happens, then we shall have to take a second look at Indian Democracy and

the Indian Parliament. But, as the Constitution stands and as Parliament stands, I find it highly objectionable for an Hon. Member to come and say that just because somebody happens to be so-and-so, a paid employee of the Government of India, and because he happens to be a Member of the House, which incidentally he is as a Law Minister, his word should weigh or count for more than the word of a respected citizen of a country who pays his tax just as equally as others.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): This issue must be discussed a little more clearly than is sought to be done by the hon. members on the other side or, if I may be permitted to do so, as has been presented to the House by the Chair. The question with which we are grappling is whether the adjournment motion that we discussed two days before does away with the need for bringing a privilege motion or knocks down the basis for a privilege motion to be brought at this stage. The point which the Chair has made to the House is that since the adjournment motion was discussed, the discussion of a privilege motion was precluded. In my respectful submission, this would not be a correct position to take. At that time we did not press for the privilege motion because the rules regarding adjournment motions clearly state that if the adjournment motion is taken up, the privilege motion cannot be taken up simultaneously. During the course of the discussion, hon. members did make remarks to the effect that issues of contempt and privilege were indeed involved. However, it was only because of the rule with regard to the adjournment motions that we did not take up the matter. There was some justification for the House or for the Chair to think that since the note of the Attorney General which was placed on the Table of the House, the basis for the privilege motion did not arise nor was the basis for the privilege motion strong enough. The news-

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

paper reports were sought to be rebutted by the note of the Attorney General. One could give the Attorney General the benefit of doubt and some amount of credence could be given to what he said in his note. Probably one would be in some difficulty in judging at that stage whether to place more reliance on the Attorney General's note or on the newspaper reports. Now that a new fact has been discovered and other parties concerned have come forward saying that the assurance in question was indeed given to the court, the matter becomes completely different from what it was at the stage of discussion on the adjournment motion.

**श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह (चतरा) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या आपने इस विषय पर कोई डिस्कशन एलाउ किया है ? अगर डिस्कशन एलाउ नहीं किया है तो सारी बात आपके सामने हैं, सब लोग बोल रहे हैं, इस मामले को आगे न बढ़ाया जाय । मैंने 317 के अन्तर्गत आप को लिखा था और आपने शायद एलाउ भी किया है, इसलिये आप दूसरे विषय को लीजिये ।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सल्वे :** ये सही बात कह रहे हैं, यह प्रोसीजर का सवाल है ।

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to have patience and listen?

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
We have now got three versions of the alleged assurance of the Attorney-General to the Supreme Court: 1. The newspaper report; 2. The note of the Attorney-General; 3. The views of the two advocates who had appeared before the Supreme Court. I ask the Chair, what is the way of ascertaining the truth in this matter and whether the truth need be ascertained or not. Since the issue relates to the contempt of the House, and the assurance un-

dermines the dignity of the House, it is extremely necessary that the truth in this matter be ascertained. Had the issue been of a smaller nature, we could have ignored it. But since the assurance was given before the Supreme Court which means that the Attorney General wanted to bring the House into ridicule, we have every right to demand that the truth in this matter be ascertained. That can be done only by referring the matter to the Committee of Privileges which can hear evidence and contact all the parties concerned.

**PROF. MADHU DANDVATE (Rajapur):** I fully agree with the hon Member Shri Salve, that whatever ruling you give on this matter, is going to be the precedent for the future, and a very important precedent. You yourself in your initial remarks said that the subject-matter was already debated and discussed during the adjournment motion. I wish to point out that after the debate and rejection of the adjournment motion, new factors have come up. As was rightly pointed out, two counsels for the detenus have come forward with a statement and they say that they have forwarded a copy to the hon. Speaker so that he may consider it from the point of view of parliamentary democracy. Sir, I would request you to take up this matter as the Speaker of this House. As one hon. Member has rightly said, it is the word of the Attorney-General against that of two members of the bar. I would point out that a very dangerous precedent could be set up if you give premium to the statement that is made by the Attorney-General as against that of the advocates appearing as defence counsel, who have come out with this statement in the name of liberty and freedom. The hon. Minister in his statement has dubbed them as politicians. The Minister who made this statement is a politician and the Members of this House are politicians. To dub these advocates as politically-motivated people and to attribute motives to their statement is very wrong.

Sir, they have made an appeal to you through this statement. Therefore, it is a right issue for privilege and the privilege motion should be admitted.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, the two advocates have very categorically stated that Shri Niren De:

"....did tell the court on March 30, that the Government will have the law amended in ten days' time in the light of the arguments."

They further say:

"He (Mr. De) was categorical that the law would be amended. It was clear to all of us present in the Court that the law would be amended within ten days in the light of the arguments."

So, here is a fit case to be referred to the privileges Committee. Do not take the onus on yourself, because the Privileges Committee is meant for that.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chattrapur): In the motion given notice of now, no new factors have been brought in. What the advocates have said has already appeared in the press. There was a full-dress debate on this issue by way of an adjournment motion. In the same session there cannot be another motion on the same subject. Even though it is given notice of as a privilege motion, the facts are the same—two versions of a case one by the Attorney-General and another by two advocates. It cannot be taken up, under rule 338.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): According to the press report, Mr. Goptu and Mr. Garg have addressed a letter to you. Not only that, they have also issued a statement to the press, contradicting the statement made by the Minister of Law and also by the Attorney-General, Shri Niren De. It is reported that Mr. Garg and Mr. Goptu have addressed a letter, jointly, to you; first, I want to know whether it is a fact.

Secondly, they have categorically contradicted the statement that has been made by the hon. Minister of Law in an amended form. It has appeared in the Press. They have said it very categorically. What they have said, I do not want to repeat; many Members of Parliament have already quoted it. I want to know from you whether it is possible to verify what he said in the Supreme Court. It must be on record, Sir. It is not a hearsay; it is not a Press report. (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, I want to draw your attention to the point that these two lawyers have contradicted the statement that has been made by the hon. Minister of Law on the floor of the House in an amended form. I want to know whether the statement made by the hon. Minister of Law is correct or whether the contradiction that has been issued by the two lawyers is correct. That can be verified from the record of the Supreme Court. I want to know from you, Sir, as a letter has also been addressed to you by these two lawyers, whether you are going to verify from the record of the Supreme Court if what Mr. Niren De said, as has been reported by the Law Minister here, is correct or not.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): On a point of order. I would like to have your precise ruling whether we are going to take notice of the statement made outside parliament or whether we are going to take notice of the statement made by the Minister of Law on the floor of the House.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Some members have suggested that parliament should ascertain the truth. I want to know from you when from Parliament has assumed to itself the duty of ascertaining the truth. This function, so far as I know, belongs to a court of law. Parliament never assumes to itself this function.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): The question now being raised was raised last time when the Adjournment Motion was being discussed.

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

There are certain practices and procedures which are followed in this House. One of them is this. I am reading Rule 338:

"A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session."

Now, Sir, what is the issue involved? The issue involved now is the statement of Mr. Niren De in the Supreme Court. This has already been discussed. I humbly submit that you may not permit them to raise this issue again because this will be violation of the practice and procedure of this House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): My point of order is this .... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pandey, please do not get up every time.... (Interruptions). I have to give the ruling, not they.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What Mr. Pandey is saying amounts to this, that only these hon. Members of Parliament sitting inside this Chamber can be relied upon and every citizen outside the Parliament has got no value.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Pafan): A very dangerous statement .... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down and listen....

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: My point of order is this. You have observed that because the matter was discussed in the form of an adjournment motion and there had been a threadbare discussion when both the parties expressed their views, you consider that it is also included in that and that no more discussion is necessary and that this cannot be referred to the Privileges Committee.

May I remind you that in this House when certain statements were made by some hon. Members and the Minister challenged it, then a privilege motion against that particular Member for making a wrong allegation against the Minister was moved in this House. I can quote that instance.

In this particular case, after the publication of the press reports and after seeing the observations made by these two Counsels, Shri R. K. Garg and Shri Googtu and they have written to you a letter also wherein they have quoted the exact words which were uttered in the court or at least the observations of Mr. Justice Hegde must have been noted. .... (Interruptions).

Sir, now, if there is no privilege against the Law Minister, then there can be a privilege motion against Shri Garg and his friend, Shri Googtu, for distorting the proceedings of the House. Suppose I move a privilege motion against them for distorting the proceedings of the House, will you allow in that case Mr. Garg to come here and explain the whole case himself?

Mr. Garg is as responsible and as honourable as any of the hon. Members of this House, including the Ministers. When Members of this House say something about outsiders, they are protected because they enjoy immunity. What about those outsiders who say something about this House? They are hauled up. (Interruptions).

Sir, here, it is a fit case for being sent to the Privileges Committee and I hope you will kindly give your ruling on the basis of the glorious tradition of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope you will kindly.....

SHRI SEZHIYAN: You can consider and give your decision.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In the afternoon, if you like.

MR. SPEAKER: For what reasons?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For sending it to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Why in the afternoon? You will not then hesitate to say I am pressurised and all that. I do not want that....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In the case of privilege, the Chair must give a very comprehensive and detailed ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I will bring you the sequence of the events. You brought motions you brought motions—for adjournment, privilege motions and calling-attention motions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Did you find time to read them all? Why are you mixing them up?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't talk irresponsibly. Kindly sit down....(Interruptions). If you do not want it, I will proceed to the next item.....(Interruptions). You gave four types of Motions the other day, and you based your Motions on the newspaper report. On those Motions I said: There are four of them. What type of Motion would you like to be discussed? Then you said, Adjournment Motion. Then a point of order was raised and I read out the rule on the Adjournment Motion. It was also pointed out by Mr. Mahajan. Then there was the contention which I accepted, because it is provided in the Rules themselves, that Adjournment Motion shall not raise a question of privilege. When I put this to the House, you said, no, no, we will not take it as that, we want Adjournment Motion. So, that matter was discussed. For three hours you had been

discussing it. And, the House gave a decision on it.

Today I received the letter from two honourable lawyers. References were made to that letter. Now, I may tell you, I belong to the same profession, I have been practising, I have been teaching. I have all respects for lawyers on this side or that side. The lawyers base that motion on the newspaper report and the Minister contended and said this thing and that thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is this thing and that thing, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: They did not accept your version; they had their own version. You had your own version. Kindly sit down. So long as it pleases you, you listen with patience. Whenever you find it is not so pleasing to you, you immediately start interrupting. Kindly don't do it.

After quoting the Attorney General, this is what the lawyers have stated—this is on top of page 2. They stated:

"The newspaper reports referred to in this note are correct and statements attributed to the Attorney-General in the newspaper set out the position absolutely correctly."

Now, that Motion which I allowed, was based on the newspaper report. It is again on the same newspaper report that the lawyers are now basing their claim, which report, they say, is correct. There is no question of saying that the lawyers are right or wrong or that the Attorney General is right or wrong. The basis of the whole discussion was the same newspaper report which these lawyers are quoting now. On that basis the discussion was allowed. The subject-matter was discussed for three hours.

[Mr. Speaker]

The House gave its finding, its decision. An identical matter cannot be discussed now in the House once again. It is an identical matter and therefore, there is no question of raising the same matter in any other form, in any other motion. I am not allowing it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody. Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha.

12.45 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (i) The Indian Forest Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 257 in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1973.
- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 277 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1973.
- (iii) The Indian Police Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 278 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1973.
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 279 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1973.

- (v) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 280 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4707/73.]

##### REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT, ETC. OF URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., JADUGUDA

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, on behalf of Shri K. C. Pant, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 1971-72.
- (2) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4708/73.]

12.46 hrs.

##### RE. REPORTED STATEMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL BEFORE SUPREME COURT ABOUT AMENDING MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY ACT—contd.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to kindly sit down. I have already given my ruling. I am passing on to the next item. Two Ministers have already laid their papers.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the subject of the adjournment motion is concerned you

are quite correct, that it was directly stated, correctly debated and as per the majority correctly disposed of. But, in the course of the adjournment motion statements were made here, which are incorrect. Those statements become a matter of dispute. This has nothing to do with the subject matter at all. It has to do with the Minister whether he spoke all untruth or not.

12.47 hrs.

RE MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES  
RAISED BY MEMBERS

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा)

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान डालमिशानगर में चल रही पन्द्रह हजार मजदूरों की हड़ताल की ओर दिनाता चाहता हूँ। यह हड़ताल 27 तारीख से चल रही है। यह उनकी रोजी रोटी का सवाल है। उनके परिवारों का सवाल है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय हस्तक्षेप करें और मजदूरों की हड़ताल तुड़वायें और उनकी तथा उनके बाल बच्चों की जान बचायें। साथ ही वह एक वक्तव्य भी इसके सम्बन्ध में सदन में दें।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, I wish to raise the following serious matter and request the concerned Minister to make a statement thereon.

On the 2nd April, 1973, 15,000 workers of the Bhilai steel plant were teargassed and lathi-charged by the police when they were demonstrating, demanding equal treatment of non-operational and operational staff of the steel plant in the matter of bonus and incentive in production.

The workers were going to submit a memorandum to the Minister of Steel and Mines, Shri Kumaramangalam, who was in Bhilai on that day. The demonstration was entirely peaceful.

According to the telegram which I have received from Bhilai, a large number of workers were injured in the indiscriminate lathi charge. The workers have every right to demand redressal of their grievances from the concerned Minister peacefully. The repression let loose on the workers by the police will not be conducive to the functioning of the steel plant. So, I wish to raise this matter at this zero hour today in this House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I have also written to you on this matter. I want also to draw your attention to the fact that there were 15,000 workers in Bhilai who have not only been lathi-charged but brutally teargassed also. They wanted to present a memorandum to the concerned Minister, the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines. The matter is very serious for other reasons also. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh was also concerned with it. It was a very legitimate demand of the workers, the non-operational workers who want to have the same privilege and benefit as the operational workers there in regard to bonus and other concessions for the workers. They had a legitimate right to appear before the hon. Minister, and there is nothing in the report that appeared in the press to show that these 15,000 workers who met the hon. Minister to place their memorandum before him indulged in any untoward incident, or that they were going to give any trouble. On the refusal of the hon. Minister to accept their memorandum, and the Chief Minister also was there and when they were raising some slogans, and when there was only a peaceful demonstration, and when they were only waiting on the hon. Minister and the Chief Minister, in a mood of apprehension the police started lathi-charge and tear-gassing.

This is a matter which concerns this House, and. I would also like to make a request of the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines, comrade Kumaramangalam the former comrade Kumaramangalam—



AN HON. MEMBER: Ex-comrade.  
(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Yes ex-comrade Kumaramangalam, to make a statement on this matter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Yesterday we gave a calling attention notice. It was decided that it would come today. What about the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is in the hospital. The Minister suddenly had to be removed to the hospital. I am very sorry about it. Will you make some statement now or later on?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री  
(श्री सुखदेव प्रताप) : इस बारे में फैक्ट्स क्लेक्ट किये जा रहे हैं। हम बाद में स्टेटमेंट देंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: He is saying that the information will be given before the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I seek your permission. I wrote to you about the jute workers of Kanpur.

MR. SPEAKER: It was already raised in this House.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (गाजापुर) : अंजलि महोदय, बम्बई—प्रागरा नेशनल हाईवे पर चम्बल नदी के पुल का एक पायर फंसा जाने के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन में एक वक्तव्य दिया था। आज खबर आई है कि उसके तीन पायर और चार स्वीट गिर गये हैं। एक चोकोदार भी नदी में गिर गया, जिसको आर्मी ने बचाया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें और बतायें कि यह घटना क्यों हुई और इसमें किसकी लापरवाही थी।

मोबहल और परिबहल मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें लापरवाही का प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता। मैंने 1 मार्च, को निवेदन किया था कि इस पुल के 17वें पीयर की बुनियाद दो फीट घंसा जाने की वजह से पुल का 200 फीट डैक नीचे झुक गया और आवागमन को खतरा पैदा हो गया। हमने पुल पर यातायात बन्द कर दिया और दूसरी वाक्स्था की कि जिससे आवागमन जारी रहा। हमें 3 अप्रैल को सुबह यह रिपोर्ट मिली कि उसमें पिछली रात को क्रेकड पोर्जन के दो इवेंटमेंट्स के बीच में चार आर्चें थे, वे गिर गये। यह हादसा रात के वक्त हुआ और इतिफाक में उन वक्त बरसों कोई नहीं था। उनमें चोकोदार को भी चोट नहीं आयी। चोकोदार वगैरह सब सुरक्षित हैं।

इन बीच में हमने यातायात जारी कर दिया है। एक फेरो चल रही है। हम पानटून इकट्ठे कर रहे हैं। खबर है कि 20 अप्रैल तक यातायात पूरी तरह चालू हो जायेगा। इनके साथ ही मरम्मत का भी इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है। इसको छानबीन करने के लिये हमने जो डाइवर्स भेजे, उन्होंने बताया कि नोबे चट्टान में कैद तार आया। इसके अलावा उन बेल्ट का स्ट्रेमिंग भी कैकड था, जिस पर पायर बने होते हैं। चट्टान के नोबे धरा जाने की वजह से ऐसा हो सकता है। कुल मिलाकर, चट्टान पर बने थे और यह उम्मीद नहीं थी कि चट्टान भी नोबे धस सकती है।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** I raised the question about the strike in the J and K jute mill and only because of this they have started sacking the trade union workers.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It was raised in this House already; you cannot raise it a second time.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** The Minister did not make a statement that day. When I raised this question last time, you said that you would ask the Minister to make a statement. The strike has been there for the last 66 days in Kanpur and many persons are being sacked. In view of this you should request the hon. Minister to make a statement. Or, let this mill be taken over by the Government.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Hundreds of workers will benefit if you kindly ask the Minister to make the statement.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We shall now take up the discussion on the next item.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—1973-74—*contd.*

13 hrs.

MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY—*contd.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** The time allotted for these demands was five hours; and three hours and ten minutes are available. I hope the Parties will stick to their timetable.

**SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira):** In the past few hours we have discussed the demands for grants of the Ministry of Heavy Industry. This Ministry has been recently created and that very fact clearly establishes the importance that the Government attaches to this sector. The policy in respect of the general development of heavy industries has already been announced and the growth of capacity has been remarkable, both in the public sector and the private sector.

There have been, in few cases, non-utilisation of capacity and carried forward losses. The new Ministry is

charged with a great responsibility of recovering past losses as well as making good the established capacity and to this extent, the Parliament may wish Godspeed. We should not even mind approving the grants which have been requested in the fullest measure. The new capacity which is required to be created is also of a substantial nature because, our country was known more to be related to handicraft and cottage industries during the pre-Christian era and post-Christian era. In fact, according to Parkinson, for nearly a thousand years between 250 B.C. and 850 A.D. India was the largest exporter in the world and all the gold of the world flowed to India in return for the goods supplied by India. This was the Indian artisan's capability.

But, with the industrial revolution, because of slavery—the bondage we lagged behind considerably in this particular field. And now we have to make good this past period by our accelerated progress for which the Ministry is applying its efforts. The goods which are covered by this industry are of a very wide nature. Their importance is so great for they are related to important sectors or vital sectors like fertilisers, refineries, heavy chemical plants, steel plants, metallurgical industries, smelters for non-ferrous metals, rolling mills, power plants railway locomotives, cement plants, sugar plants, paper and pulp plants, equipments for material handling synthetics and textile machinery and a very wide variety of things are involved. The know-how for all these things is yet to be fully established in this country. I am glad that the Ministry has secured advanced know-how for example, for boilers, that of combustion Engineering of U.S.A. and for machine tools from American Tools and so on, many collaborations have been obtained. These would naturally result in a certain amount of upgrading of the products which are already being manufactured within the country.

[Shri D. D. Desai]

The industry has substituted imports which have resulted in self-reliance. That cannot be denied. The figures are reflected in the present year's imports. In spite of our increased industrial tempo, the overall imports on account of machinery had gone down. Had it not been for the food and other imports, our present year's surplus would have been considerably more. This increased export or the increased surplus is partly offset by the power shortage that the country suffers from. I would request the Ministry—not to be critical but constructive criticism—to help relax the imports of large turbo generating sets. HEIL and BHEL have already got ample orders in hands. They had also got the benefits of banning imports, even before the first Turbo generating set was not even installed. After ten years, we have hardly and commissioned 0.54 million K.W. out of 18 million K.W. of today's installed capacity. We will have hardly 20 million K.W. of installed capacity at the end of the Fourth Plan period which is less than the targetted capacity by about 4 million K.W. We must blame ourselves partly for having not established 24 million K.W. in spite of all these units operating in the heavy electrical sector.

Now, the private sector electrical industry, is set for an annual growth rate of 3 million K.W. The private sector electrical industry is fully geared to deliver power transmission, distribution and power utilisation equipments, for 3 million K.W. annual growth rate. Unfortunately, our turbo generating sets production is very considerably less. Therefore the Ministry should help in overcoming this gap. The target for the Fourth Plan, according to Heavy Industry Ministry is 35 million K.W. or a little more. But yesterday the figure given by the Minister of Irrigation and Power was 52 million K.W. at the end of 1981. This difference is obviously substantial. In any case, the Heavy Industry ministry will not be able to

make deliveries on time of the turbo sets to make up even 35 million K.W. So, to bridge the gap, the ministry may itself make certain import arrangements promptly for making power available. The ratio is, that one rupee invested in the power sector generates yearly Rs. 20 in GNP and in addition, stresses and strains due to shortages, unemployment, and so on. Could be avoided. We should look at it from an overall angle and not a sectional angle of a particular department or ministry.

The present day world market is Rs. 10,000 to 20,000 a ton of sophisticated fabricated steel items. Within this country we are able to manufacture between Rs. 5,000 to 7,000 a ton. With our largest known iron ore reserves and our indigenous machinery fabrication facilities and capacity to deliver machinery for international markets, our country can very well take advantage of this situation and increase the exports.

In each unit the kind of difficulty the ministry has suffered, there are two common points before us—labour and power. Labour Ministry is under the Government of India and power also is in the public sector. So, it is possible to mend these things. In any case every country has these problems and these are required to be solved. Personnel policy, power and other inputs should be taken good care of before embarking upon investments and industrial operations as is done in other countries.

It is stated that certain incentives have been given for developing backward areas. The other day I had mentioned that in a country like Ireland hardly 20 miles from Dublin, people consider the area to be backward and 35 to 40 per cent is given straightway as grant. £4,000 are given as grant to industry for every employee that gets new employment. 75000 persons are unemployed and the Government of Ireland is going all out to see that everyone gets employment. £4,000 are equal to Rs. 80,000

almost. We do not need so much money in this country to do it. But the importance is emphasised by this figure that employment is considered so vital in advanced countries and the incentives offered are substantially more.

There has been often talk about failure in the public sector. Yesterday the Minister for Industrial Development said in this respect that certain units have come out of the red and are making profits because they have changed the top managers. That itself indicates that the initiative of an individual does play a substantial part. In that case, why should we have objection to the initiative of the individual in other matters? In this aspect we have seen a substantial contradiction because we think that a body which has not a definition is in a good position to undertake a function which an individual is discredited to discharge. As far as the industrial policy is concerned, whether it be the Government or the industry or the social sphere, the initiative of the individual plays a substantial part. The Minister of Industrial Development himself praised the work of certain individuals. At the same time, he is thinking of organising the industry in a manner where the individual is totally lost. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the initiative of the individual is utilized to the maximum benefit of the country.

In the field of transport, automobiles, shipping and a few other fields we have to do a lot. A lot of criticism has been levelled against Indian motorcars. Yet, nothing has been done to improve. Then, we are still making small boats of 10,000, 20,000 or 30,000 tonnes while a small country like Japan is making ships or tankers of one million tonnes. With such a long coastline, with excellent facilities for dredging for deep sea harbours, why should we annually import such huge quantity of shipping tonnage, when it is very easy to buy the plates, fabricate them and give employment within our own country? Therefore,

I would request the hon. Minister to locate at least three, four or half a dozen ship-yards for manufacturing ships for the international market. Because, shipping is one area where labour-intensive work is involved. That is one of the reasons why Japan has been able to outstrip the United States, U.K. and Western Europe, which have been very much advanced in designs and other things. I would repeat that greater importance and stress should be given to shipping for which India was known from time immemorial. In fact, during the Spanish Armada Nelson's fleet contained several ships manufactured on the Gujarat coast. It is a historic fact that lead could be re-established.

MR. SPEAKER: So, Gujarat contributed to the might of the British.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Sir, I would close my speech by thanking you for giving me the time for supporting the Demands of the Ministry. Most of us have wished the new Minister well in his task, which is of a very difficult nature.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN (Chidambaram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset. I congratulate the new Minister on his having taken over this portfolio. He is a dynamic person and will be able to deal with the various aspects of heavy industries in a clever and tactful manner. This is a newly created Ministry. Most of the units here have been drawn from the Ministry of Industrial Development and Ministry of Steel and Mines. It is just 37 days' old and this baby has to bear the hunt of all kinds of mismanagement of public sector undertakings like the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Heavy Electricals, Bharat Electricals Ltd., Mines and Allied Machinery Corporation, HMT, etc., etc. Sir, I am sure that the new Minister will be able to bring up this child by way of feeding the raw materials and settling labour disputes. I would like to refer to certain misplaced aspirations and hopes of the Ministry.

[Shri V. Mayavan]

It is stated on page 4 of the Report:

"As at the end of October, 1972, the total value of orders in hand with varying deliveries during next five years is about Rs. 222 crores."

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when these orders have been placed with Heavy Electricals, Bhopal and their scheduled dates of delivery. It is not a question of making profits or losses, but it is a question of sound business management. How many times have the Heavy Electricals requested for the postponement of the scheduled delivery dates.

Coming to the Heavy Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruchi, is it not a fact that, on account of the delay in the supply of generating machinery, the Atom Power Project at Kalpakkam is getting delayed by three or four years?

Regarding Heavy Electricals Equipment Plant at Hardwar, it is stated in the Annual Report on page 8:

"There is likely to be a shortfall in production due to delayed delivery of imported components and unreliable quality of indigenous castings. The matter is being taken up with the suppliers to improve the quality and delivery of indigenous castings."

I want to know categorically from the hon. Minister the value of the purchase of unreliable indigenous castings. If there has been a contract, what action has been taken against the suppliers for giving unreliable castings?

As regards HMT, it had been the most rewarding public sector unit. But during the year 1972-73, it was afflicted by frequent labour let-downs. I am quoting from page 11 of the Report:

"Unfortunately the Company has been beset with recurring labour

troubles. As a result, the industrial relations, particularly during the second and third quarters of the current financial year, in HMT I and II and Watch Factory at Bangalore deteriorated."

I would request the hon. Minister to inform the House as to what kind of steps have been taken to resolve the labour disputes in HMT. I understand that the labour of HMT have got some genuine grievances. Government is professing to have given the prime of place for labour welfare. But I wonder how the HMT management had allowed eruption of labour unrest in 1972-73. This eruption cannot take place overnight. It must have been simmering for long. I request the hon. Minister to bestow his attention to settle this labour unrest as regards HMT. It gets the world market; so we may be able to earn a lot of foreign exchange if that labour unrest is settled.

Most of our heavy industrial units are the mercy babies of foreign collaborators. I can quote many instances how the production of various heavy industrial units suffered. The Heavy Electricals, Hardwar suffered in production on account of the delayed delivery of imported components. The Machine Tools Corporation of India also suffers in production on account of delay in respect of imported components and raw materials. Scooters (India) which has been recently set up in Lucknow is yet to get a lot of plant and equipment from Italy.

Here, I would like to refer to the report of the year 1972 of the Ministry of Industrial Development in which it has been categorically stated that the country is in a position to supply to developing foreign countries the required number of cranes and wagons. How hollow this claim of one wing of the Government of India is, can be well judged from the half-hearted encouragement being given to

Jessops and Co. and Braithwaite & Co. of the way to favour the non-skilled employees of the unit, who are related to political big-wigs. He was also narrating how a lady official of the Corporation, who also happens to be the wife of a Member of Parliament—I hope that the Member of Parliament belongs to the ruling side—was given undue promotion by four places and this matter will have to be looked into by the hon. Minister because if such things crop up in the public sector undertakings, definitely the undertaking will run on loss.

It has been stated in the report that these units have been suffering from shortage of essential raw materials since 1968, particularly, steel. I do not know what it means to say that "some progress has been made in improving production." How are they going to fulfil their export commitments under these circumstances?

The Heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi—many earlier speakers have already dealt with that subject—born in 1958 continues to be afflicted by the virus of inefficiency and mismanagement. As on 31-3-72, the cumulative loss was estimated at Rs. 89.19 crores which has this year gone upto Rs. 100 crores which is 50 per cent of the amount of expenditure incurred on this undertaking. I can foresee the Minister's explanation of long gestation period needed by the projects of such a magnitude and complexity. I was surprised to read in the Report that the Heavy Machine Tools plant suffers in production on account of the non-availability of skilled workers. What an irony is it, Sir?

13.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER—in the Chair]

We have been talking that we are going to provide employment to the unemployed engineers, diploma-holders and so on. There is a widespread unemployment among the lakhs of technically qualified diploma and degree-holding youth of the country. But, here is a unit suffering for want of skilled workers. The completion of the Bokaro Steel Plant is getting delayed and delayed on account of the inability of the Heavy Engineering Corporation to meet its commitments of supplies. That does not matter. But as the first speaker from the CPI has made a mention of it and Prof. Madhu Dandavate also mentioned it, the management of Heavy Engineering Corporation does not hesitate to go out

As regards the automobile industry, there was a huge hue and cry outside and also inside in the House about this industry. The quality of the passenger car is deteriorating day by day and it is going from bad to worse. The judge of the Supreme Court has observed like this in regard to the passenger cars that are manufactured in this country. I quote his very words. He said:

"Excepting the born every part makes noise."

So, I request the hon. Minister to bestow his attention in regard to improvement in our automobile industry and see that this industry is nationalised.

डा० गोबिन्द दास रिष्ठारिया (झांसी) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भारी उद्योगों का केवल हमारे देश में ही नहीं बल्कि जहाँ भी किसी देश या राष्ट्र का योजनाओं के साथ विकास किया जाता है उसमें एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होता है। हमारे देश में भी भारी उद्योगों का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है देश के संतुलित विकास के लिए और देश के विकास को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जब आप केन्द्रीय सरकार में भारी उद्योग देने

[ डा० गोबिन्द दाम रिछारिया ]

की व्यवस्था करते हैं या उनका वितरण करते हैं प्रदेशों को तब आपकी जो नीति है कि जो पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश हैं या प्रदेशों के अन्दर जो पिछड़े हुए हिस्से हैं उनको आप भारी उद्योग वितरण करने में या आवांठित करने में विशेष तौर से ध्यान में रखें। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं आपको ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में उत्तर प्रदेश सरीखा प्रदेश जिसकी सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता है वह पिछड़ा गया है प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी में आपकी चार योजनाओं के बाद यदि आप उसके लिए विवेचना करें, पहली योजना से लेकर अबतक तो जितने भारी उद्योग स्थापित किए गए हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश आवादी के लिहाज से पीछे पड़ गया है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि समन्वित विकास के लिए इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को भी उतने भारी उद्योग दें जिसमें कि वह भी प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी में और प्रदेशों के साथ आ सके।

इसके साथ साथ मंत्री जी का यह भी ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है कि प्रदेशों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कुछ ऐसे हिस्से हैं जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं तो बटवारा करते समय इस बात को भी देखा जाय कि वे कौन से ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, कौन से ऐसे भू-भाग हैं प्रदेशों के अन्तर्गत जोकि बहुत पीछे हैं जिनकी तरफ विशेष तौर से ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक बुन्देलखण्ड का हिस्सा है, पहाड़ी जिले हैं या पूर्वी जिले हैं जहां आज

भी भारी कमी है बड़े उद्योगों की और अभी तक बहुत कम भारी उद्योग वहां पर लगे हैं। बुन्देलखण्ड की स्थिति तो यह है कि आजादी के 25 वर्षों के बाद भी कोई उद्योग वहां पर स्थापित नहीं किया गया है जबकि वहां पर भूमि मौजूद है, वहां पर बिजली मौजूद है, पानी की लाइन भी वहां पर है, रेलवे लाइन भी वहां पर है। फिर भी स्वतन्त्रता के 25 वर्षों के बाद जनप्रतिनिधियों की मांग के बावजूद कोई भारी उद्योग वहां नहीं पहुंचा है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप ऐसे क्षेत्रों का ध्यान रखें जबकि आपकी यह नीति है और आप यह चाहते हैं कि जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं उनका विकास हो। अतः आपको अपने स्तर पर भी भारी उद्योग लगाने के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश में बुन्देलखण्ड का जो पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है उसको ध्यान में रखने की आवश्यकता है। जहां तक खनिज पदार्थ का सम्बन्ध है, उत्तर प्रदेश में जो शोशनी टिन्ट्रीजन है, बुन्देलखण्ड का जो क्षेत्र है वहां पर आपको अधिक से अधिक खनिज पदार्थ मिल सकते हैं। जो सर्वे हुआ है उसमें भी पता चला है कि वहां पर बहुत खनिज पदार्थ हैं।

इसके साथ साथ भारी उद्योगों को चलाने के लिए बिजली की बड़ी आवश्यकता है इसलिए बिजली का विकास युद्धस्तर पर होना चाहिए। आप मिचार्ड व बिजली मंत्री को यह सलाह दें कि एटामिक पावर के जितने केन्द्र अभी बन रहे हैं या बनने वाले हैं उनको शीघ्र पूरा किया जाये। साथ साथ कोयले से जितनी बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है उसका भी प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है। पानी की बिजली भी बड़े बड़े पावर

हाउसेज बनाकर पैदा की जानी चाहिए ।  
जहाँ पर कि नदियों में 12 महीने पानी रहता है ।

इसके साथ साथ में कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारी उद्योगों में पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जो मजदूर हैं उनको प्रशासन में और मुनाफे में हिस्सेदार बनाया जाए । यदि आप नीति विषयक कामों में उनको हिस्सेदार बनाएंगे, मुनाफे में उनको हिस्सेदार बनाएंगे तो जो शिकायत रहती है तमाम देश को या लोक सभा को रहती है कि सरकार जो उद्योग लगाती है उन में मुनाफा नहीं होता है, बरसों तक वे घाटे में चलते रहते हैं, वह शिकायत दूर हो सकेगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इस मंत्रालय के खर्च की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the demands of the Ministry of Heavy Industries, I would like to comment on its report of 1972-73. But before I do so, I must congratulate the Prime Minister for creating this Ministry of Heavy Industries and for giving this heavy charge to a very dynamic, intelligent, quick decision maker and a practical man, Mr. Pai, to manage the whole affair.

This is a challenge to him and the country looks at him with great hopes. I have read his biography. I have seen him working because he is managing some medical institutions also. He will put his business minded approach into the industrial development of the country. I am sure he will fulfil the high hopes which the Prime Minister and the country expect from him.

We all rightly boast of the achievements of Instrumentation (India) Ltd. Only yesterday Mr. C. Subramaniam said that we must be proud of the

happy relations between the management and the labour there and the way they are working—firstly with one shift, then two shifts and now with three shifts. They have not only achieved the rated capacity but have also been able to supply the orders in time which had been placed either by the government or by the private parties. Not only that this Instrumentation (India) Ltd. has raised the image of this country by getting an export order from Malaysia. Hence, we expect Mr. Pai to take up very seriously and create more examples next year to be quoted, so that we can say that we are proud of these undertakings, say, the Heavy Electricals or the HMT or any other project which is under his charge, whether it is Triveni Structurals or any other. Take, for instance the Heavy Engineering Corporation, the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur, The Triveni Structurals, Allahabad, the Tungabhadra Steel Plant, Ltd., the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels, the Engineering Products, Ltd., the Auto Industries including tractors, the earth-moving equipment and others. These were under different Ministries and now they have been brought under his control, and hence whatever has happened and has been done,—perhaps he is taking the good side of it and the bad side of it on his shoulders—is there for him to see. I have mentioned these undertakings purposely because on these lies the progress of the nation.

We judge the industries by two methods; by seeing whether the installed capacity is covered up by the industry or not, and whether we are having more staff than normal, because overstaffing is causing us concern. Secondly, we have to see whether a particular industry is making profits and adding to the general exchequer of the country. I am very sorry to state that this has not happened in any of the industries which have come



[Dr. Kailas]

under his control today. Almost all of them are losing. Hence the challenge is a still bigger. I know that Mr. Pai, as head of the team, will be able to work intelligently, and take the co-operation of his officers. But I want him to see that right from the Minister level to the lowest worker, he takes everybody into confidence so that the production comes to its targeted figure. The methods which the public industries used to follow were that whenever they could not reach the target fixed, they reduced it for the next year, or lowered it. I think he would not allow this and that he would see why the target was fixed so unrealistic and why, after taking into consideration the availability of raw materials and taking into consideration the release of foreign exchange, still, they could not achieve the target and the next year, the officers meet or perhaps they successfully convince the Minister why they have lowered the target or tried to explain that we could achieve only this much as realistic. This should not happen. I hope with the experience gained over so many years, they would base their targets on practical experience gained and see that this sort of lowering is not allowed any more under the charge of the efficient Minister and the efficient Deputy Minister. I am sorry I did not mention the Deputy Minister earlier. I have personally known the working of Prof. Siddhaswar Prasad. He has also worked very nicely and he was doing very well in his previous portfolio under industrial Development.

I would like to give some examples of failures of some industries only. The atomic Energy Commission had placed an order with the Bhopal Heavy Electricals. The ONGC had placed an order with the Ranchi plant for rigs.

Both the public undertakings, whether it be Bhopal or Ranchi, gave certain dates of delivery. The delivery dates went off even after the due time

passed they have not given delivery as yet. After two years also, they would not give delivery and in the third year even they could not give the date. They are putting into difficulty the Atomic Energy Commission, the ONGC and others. This is the history of almost all public sector undertakings who bank heavily on the promises or assurance given by sister public undertakings. I am afraid that these public undertakings perhaps take orders from private businessmen and complete their jobs earlier than our jobs and give delivery in time.

It has come to my notice that the HMT branch at Ajmer had placed an order for certain parts with Patel and Company at Bombay; they took the order and they said that November 70 would be the delivery date. But no delivery came. When I went there with the Public Undertakings Committee, I came to know that they were exporting those parts instead of supplying H.M.T., Ajmer.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): You are a doctor; can you not give us the reason why the delivery did not take place.

DR. KAILAS: I know; but perhaps you know better because you are in labour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not at pains.

DR. KAILAS: I was saying that Patel Company was exporting those parts and not delivering them to HMT Ajmer on schedule. When I went to Bombay with one of the officers and spoke to the Chairman of the Patel Company, they were kind enough to promise delivery within three months and they tried to explain, as businessmen usually do, that they were fulfilling commitments made earlier.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude now.

DR. KAILAS: It is unfortunate that the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

have let down many public undertakings by not delivering machinery contracted for as per the contracted date. It is unfortunate that due to their failures in keeping the delivery schedule they have let down the process of self sufficiency in power generation and oil exploration. I request the Minister to see that delivery schedule of industries under him fulfill their obligation in time. It has been stated in the report of this Ministry that steps have been taken to re-endorse licenses for higher capacities on the basis of capacity installed and that the dependance on single source supply of raw material would be relieved in the foreseeable future.

I would like to know from the Minister as to when was the order placed for one 1600 KVAR series Reactor for Badarpur Thermal Power Project as I am given to understand that Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. have taken much more time beyond date of delivery and yet there are no signs of getting into shape Badarpur Thermal Power Project.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There will be myriads of such cases. Why not pass them on the Minister?

DR. KAILAS: I congratulate the Govt. for the decision of treating cash losses upto 31st March, 1972 as interest free loan for a period of three years and for accepting a moratorium on the repayment of loans for meeting the accumulated cash losses for a period of three years.

This decision will give more support to the management and the workers. I am sure that from next year onwards, their balance sheet will show profits in absolute terms. The Heavy Electric Equipment Plant, Hardwar for the manufacture of thermal sets, hydro-sets, electric machines and associated control gear has done a good job for State Electricity Boards of different States but the delayed de-

livery of imported components and unreliable quality of indigenous castings have been putting this undertaking on sound footing.

It is said that the decision for location of a Foundry Forge Plant is being delayed for last five years. A decision was taken and it was settled. It was again shifted. Again the decision is not being taken. They are going to instal the foundry forging plant taking the public sector undertakings as a whole. You cannot have a forging plant in the South and work in the North—about 1,500 miles or 2,000 miles away. Otherwise the position becomes worse and we will be helpless. Hence I am saying that this should not be repeated again. I am sure that Shri Pai will take the decision immediately. The Public Undertakings Committee was unanimous on this that the forging plant should be located at Hardwar. I visited this plant twice and I was convinced that the H.M.T. which has done a good job must have a Foundry Forge Plant of its own. Small, medium and large industries get from H.M.T. the machines from them. It has come to our personal knowledge that the machines and/or Universal lathes have been manufactured for large and larger houses and they do not lift the machines or lathes. The reason mentioned by all of them is that they could not get loans from I.D.B. or N.I.D.C. and hence they cannot pay and take the delivery. May I ask whether Mahendra and Mahendra, Tatas and Birlas have stated facts of getting the loans correct? Why should they not get the loans? How machines worth about 5 to 6 crores is lying ready for delivery in H.M.T. workshop? Why there are not being lifted? I cannot understand as to why this is happening. Shri Pai has got to talk to the financial institutions like I.D.B., N.C.D.C. and others to give the loan as much as possible. H.M.T. machines are ready for delivery. They should be lifted. I hope the Minister will kindly look into this.

[Dr. Kailas]

I think Triveni Structural has not been able to work well. The steel building structures, hydraulic gates, pen stocks, storage tanks, etc. have not been undertaken in a big way. They constructed a three hundred meter T.V. tower in Bombay. I think they took about months more than the scheduled completion. I believe in Srinagar too Triveni constructed it. Probably it could not withstand the weather. It fell down and the T.V. Station had to be closed down as a result of this. If this happened, we must enquire into the matter as to why the Triveni Structural was not selected by the I & D Ministry and why was the private party given this contract. If Triveni has done it, then also we must enquire as to why this was done in sub-standard way. I understand Triveni is shifting to a new site and it needs expansion at an estimated cost of 104 lakhs.

When will the shifting process be completed and can the present building be utilised as a workers' colony or recreation centre.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you please cooperate? If you are a Member of the Public Undertakings Committee, you could have put these things to that Committee.

DR. KAILAS: Who reads that. That is my misfortune.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If they cannot read, what can the Minister do in a few minutes?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, the convention is that the Members of the Public Undertakings should not speak. And we must follow that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I understand from his speech.

DR. KAILAS: With these words I support the demands of this Ministry

श्री राजबतार शास्त्री (पटना):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो बातों की और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता

हूँ। उन दोनों बातों को ले कर बिहार के लोगों में काफी चिन्ता है और तकलीफ भी है क्योंकि वे दो कारखाने वहाँ बन्द पड़े हैं। एक कारखाने का नाम आर्थर बटलर इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी मुजफ्फरपुर और दूसरे का नाम है ब्रिटानिया इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी मौकामा। दोनों में रेल के डिब्बे बनते थे और यह सर्वविदित है कि हमारे देश में रेल के डिब्बों की कमी है। उन की ज्यादा से ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि ये दोनों कम्पनियाँ महीनों से बन्द पड़ी हैं जिस की वजह से उत्पादन तो बन्द ही है, हजारों मजदूरों के सामने बेकारी की समस्या उपस्थित है। यों आर्थर बटलर कम्पनी को बिहार की सरकार ने सरकारी अधिकार में लेने के लिए भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना भी की है और जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है यह सरकार के मामले में विचारधीन भी है। लेकिन सरकार अपने हाथ में लेने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब कर रही है जिस की वजह से वहाँ के मजदूरों की स्थिति दयनीय होती जा रही है और साथ साथ उत्पादन भी बन्द है। वहाँ उस कारखाने को बन्द करने में तो भी गड़बड़ी उस के मैनेजिंग एजेंट ने की है उस की पूरी जांच सरकार को करवानी चाहिए और अगर उन का दोष उस में पाया जाय तो उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही भी की जानी चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा तो जब जिस की मर्जी होगी कारखाने को बन्द कर देगा, उत्पादन ठप कर देगा और मजदूर बेकार बना दिए जाएंगे। मजदूरों के सामने भारी समस्या इस तरह से उपस्थित हो जाएगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय यहां इस बात की घोषणा करें कि

आर्थर बटलर इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी को कब वह अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं और वहां का उत्पादन कार्य कब शुरू कर रहे हैं ?

में यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि जो ब्रिटानिया कम्पनी है उसे भी लेने के लिए, सुनते हैं कि मामला विचाराधीन है, तो इस के बारे में मामला कहां तक बढ़ा है और सरकार इस ब्रिटानिया इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी को कब से अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार रखती है और कब से वहां काम चालू करना चाहती है ताकि वहां जो बेकार मजदूर पड़े हुए हैं उन को काम मिल सके । बिहार में बेकारी की समस्या बड़ी उग्र है । सब से ज्यादा बेकारों की तादाद जहां तक मुझे मालूम है बिहार में है और बड़े बड़े उद्योग पिछले दिनों में वहां एक भी नहीं खुले हैं । उत्तर बिहार में तो कोई भी भारी उद्योग है ही नहीं । केवल चीनी की मिलें जरूर हैं । लेकिन भारी उद्योग कोई नहीं है । आर्थर बटलर इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी उत्तर बिहार में ही है । तो उस को तो सरकार शुरू करे ती और भी कोशिश उस को करनी चाहिये कि उस एरिया में बड़े उद्योग धन्धे खड़े हो सके । मजदूरों का जो बकाया पड़ा हुआ है वह बटलर कम्पनी में हो या ब्रिटानिया कम्पनी में हो, उन की तनख्वाएं पड़ी हुई हैं, ले ग्राफ चल रहा है, उस का पैसा भी उन को नहीं दिया गया है, बोनस जो तमाम मजदूरों को मिला है उस बोनस की राशि भी मालिकों पर बकाया है तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि कारखानों को अपने हाथ में लेने के साथ-साथ मजदूरों के बकाया की भुगतानी कराने की

तरफ भी सरकार ध्यान दे । ये दोनों बातें मैं आप के सामने उठाना चाहता हूं । एक मंत्री जी तो बिहार से ही आते हैं, उन को तो बहुत कुछ मालूम है, तो मेरी इन दोनों बातों पर वह रोशनी डालें ताकि बिहार की जनता को संतोष हो सके कि सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ।

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): Sir, I am grateful to my hon. colleagues on both sides for the very encouraging words they have spoken about me and the hopes they are entertaining about my ability to take up the challenge that has been entrusted to me of making the losing public sector undertakings work. Sir, I accept that challenge. With their goodwill and co-operation and with the help of my Ministry, I am confident that these units need not continue to suffer as they have suffered in the past. Hon. Members have concentrated their attention to the losing concerns and rightly so. All that they have said about the public sector units has been said by me as a Member of Parliament myself. Therefore, I share all their views and it is my responsibility to see that the deficiencies no longer continue.

While going through the working of these public sector units, I was aware that the emphasis laid on the profit and loss in terms of money did not matter very much to the country. What shocked me was that while we had created the capacity, there were failure to utilize it which was a total loss that the country suffered all these years. We had obviously created this capacity with certain objectives. In fact, we created this capacity because the private sector was not able to do it. We created this in strategic sectors because we intended to lead the country to self-reliance by helping other industries also to come up and we wanted to give up reliance on foreign countries as early as possible.

[Shri T. A. Pai]

All this was already provided. Year after year, plan after plan, the emphasis has been to achieve the capacity. I do not think that we have laid sufficient emphasis on utilising the capacity that we have created. So, the first task of the Ministry is to see why this capacity could not be utilized as fully as we could, because if this capacity is utilized not only the losses would be reduced but we would be able to provide goods for the other public sector undertakings and reduce their costs also. If we do not utilize our capacity, as a result of our faulty costing, we increase the cost of our own products and give it to the captive markets of other public sector units, our children and grand children would be permanently committed to paying higher for the goods that are produced in this country. This is one aspect that we in the public sector will have to take note of.

Secondly, everybody says that the public sector does not work on account of Parliament criticising the people who work in the public sector and they become nervous and do not take any decisions. I have been myself an executive in the public sector. Nobody came in my way of doing anything good. In fact, the very image of that public sector was changed when that unit started functioning. So, I have told all those who are working in the public sector not to bother about these criticisms because I am alone responsible for the failure of any unit and if they succeed, the credit for that will go to them alone. With this assurance, I think they should not have one more alibi for failure that because of the criticisms in Parliament, they could not function properly.

Thirdly, if they have suffered for want of raw materials, I do not think the public sector could have any excuse for it. If the public sector units with the mighty backing of this government could not get the raw material, it must be only on account

of faulty planning in getting them, and I think we should not allow it any more.

Again, I have found in many public sector units that financial control only meant checking some entries, being very particular about travel bills and other small things. They are not very particular to pay their bills in time, or to collect the dues which run into crores of rupees. Their financial control of management is entirely different. It may be good for a government department but not necessarily for a business undertaking, where the management of financial resources make up for either efficiency or losses.

14 hrs.

Well, again take the question of labour relations. Strangely enough in this country we have two sets of public sector institutions—one which we took over from the private sector; the other we ourselves have created in this country for strategic reasons. Now, what is the attitude of those who work in this? The same as in the private sector—the culture continues to be the same. The objectives are forgotten in the public sector and people who work in the public sector, unless they are committed to solve the problems of the country through the instruments of this public sector in which the hopes of the poor people rests so much in this country, nothing could be achieved and that is why I find we require continuous dialogue between the management and the labour. We are required to talk of participation of the labour in management. The same concepts which are good enough in the private sector are being transferred to the public sector. I would like to make it clear, in the public sector there is nothing like the management where the manager is a boss over the employees who are going to be managed. It is an old concept where different people keep different positions and discharge different responsi-

bilities. Now without the co-operation and working of all of them together for a common objective, they will not be able to succeed at all. So, here participation is no longer a concession that we give to the worker. It is an inherent right in him to be a participant in the working processes. The public sector belongs to him as well, as much as to anyone else. Here, I am appealing to all the labour leaders to help me to bring about this re-orientation in this attitude and its results to continue. That attitude—on one part of the public sector representing the so-called management and the other part the so-called labour and endless dialogue how one should behave with the other, which means we are trying to perpetuate feudalist attitude in the country and forgetting that the public sector employee is a very important soldier in fighting the battle of our economic and social transformation in this country; unless change in this attitude is brought about, let us ask them what do they want, what sort of machinery should be constituted to look after their interest. I am not holding labour alone responsible. I am holding responsible those who are in the management and whose attitude and culture is not different from the private sector management where they think that they are managing the concern. To-day the most successful management is one which is concerned with managing the people. I think they are talking of industrial relationship. I for one would consider human relationship much more important than industrial relationship, application of common sense much more important than in scientific management. Ultimately, we will have to get the results, and how exactly we can achieve it.

In the public sector I find so many unions, each one trying to assert itself, fighting with each other and I do not know how we can say, even if law or some Government machinery says that this is a majority union, we are faced with the problem that it is not. Somebody raises a dispute and

it has been suggested to us why do you not get over this problem by resorting to system of ballot? I have had the benefit of discussion with these leaders. I find one thing to evolve—the solution in consultation with them. While it looks, I think, quite a favourable solution to resort to balloting, the other group says what we want to build up is not a political organisation within a public sector, what we want to build up is an organisation of the employees, and, therefore, elections must not be resorted to but only membership should be resorted to. But I do not know how I can solve it. But nevertheless, I am going to give instructions to all the units working under me in the public sector that if any worker gives in writing that he should agree to deduct his membership fee and remit it to any union, we are prepared to undertake that so that once for all we know who is represented by whom. I think that is fair enough. We are prepared to undertake that responsibility. Let all the members decide everything to see that this will expose the labour to the risk of victimisation. The trade union movement has come to study. The right of the labour for bilateral discussion with employer on terms of equality and not on terms of charity has come to stay. If ever we talk of victimisation, we should also give up the talk of going on strike, paralysing production, because today unless we produce, we are not going to remove the poverty in this country. I, therefore, appeal to all labour leaders of this House and outside to cooperate with us in evolving a machinery which will remove all sense of injustice of labourers, which will give them a sense of participation. I am raising this point of participation because—if people are satisfied with only representation on the Board of Directors, I can simply say, 'Allright; I will give you representation on the Board'—I am myself convinced that mere representation on the Board is not going to solve the problem of labour or ourselves. It must be a total participation from the lowest level to the highest level.

[Shri T. A. Pai]

Therefore, how it could be achieved is a problem which all of us concerned with the success of the public sector in this country should be worried about.

I visited a public sector unit the other day. The Union members came to me and said, 'This unit of ours has made a loss of Rs. 5½ crores; we want an inquiry to be made'. It looked irritating to those who are in the management that labour should insist on this kind of thing. But I have thought over the problem. I want to assure the House that any information concerning the working of any unit will be available to all the workers working in that unit and nothing will be withheld, because the worker must know why that unit is making a loss. He is not only a worker but is also a citizen of this country as much as you are and I am. If any public sector unit has made a loss, I would myself have raised the question, how did it make a loss. So, he has also the right to know. The conclusion may be that the loss would not have been there, if he had also cooperated. It would help us a great deal. Therefore, I hereby declare that no information will be withheld, it will be kept every year before them—all the details they want—and I would place the same information before the House. If any public sector makes a loss, I would come to you and tell you what are the reasons for it, who has been responsible for it and what steps we are going to take to make it up.

Now, let me take up the biggest unit, the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi. This year it is going to make a loss of Rs. 14 crores. I think, we are reaching a century of losses so far as this unit is concerned. This is, perhaps, the biggest challenge I have—how to make it work. It was created to be a mother-plant to solve the problem of industrial development not only in this country but in all the developing countries around us, and, therefore, if we have not looked for opportunities to make use of this

—for want of orders and all that—I think, our vision was very limited and very restricted. As against this, our production is worth about Rs. 48 crores this year. We have now targeted and I assure my hon. colleague that we shall not be a party to reduce any of the targets once fixed. I shall charge all the executives responsible to stick to them and I hope one day this House will accuse me of over-production....

DR. KAILAS: No, No.

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as the public sector is concerned, I would like to be in that enviable position of over-production rather than getting the accusation of under-production because I do not want to make any difference between the public and private sectors. The machinery is the same. The question is one of using it with a proper planning. Why we suffer in the public sector is because we think and we depend that this capacity has been created to serve the needs of several public sector undertakings and the decisions do not come in so quickly and very often, the specifications change from plant to plant with the result that the capacity created for a particular manufacture of a particular capacity is not utilised. Now, take for instance, the blast furnace. Our expertise has developed for manufacturing blast furnaces of 2,000 cubic metre. Somebody says that the steel industry has advanced so much that it is better to have a 2,700 cubic metre blast furnace. All right, we shall have it, we shall have it in the Sixth Plan. But, meanwhile, whatever we can do, with advantage do, we must be able to do that and we must go ahead. Therefore, we now propose to concentrate and standardise the plants that we want to manufacture, whether it be chemical plants, fertilizer plants or cement plants. I do not think that the country can have the luxury, each one having different types of specifications and ourselves trying to manufacture different things. What is needed is production in plenty of these machinery and also in time.

Now, that brings me to your complaint that whatever orders we take we may not implement it in time. I entirely agree with you. This is one of our shortcomings. I think whatever orders we accept we should be able to carry them out. If there are problems, we should try to overcome them. Of course the delays are mostly due to failure of power and other difficulties might be there. Everyone is writing to forgive us for our shortcomings if they are really genuine.

With its programme of production in the Heavy Engineering Corporation next year estimated at Rs. 60 crores, we expect to break-even. It has been pointed out that the capacity in the forge plant and the capacity in the machine tools plant is so heavily under-utilised. We are fully aware of it and we are trying to see that taking orders does not mean that we are going to fulfil them as we have seen it in the past. But I feel now that we will not suffer for want of orders. But it is our duty to fulfil them as quickly as possible.

As against this, the MAMC which has been another losing unit about which some years ago the Committee on Public Undertakings recommended that it may be closed down, I may tell you, has been revived this year where from a loss of Rs. 1 crore, our present turn-over was Rs. 9.38 crores and next year we expect a turn-over of Rs. 13 crores and we are going to break-even.

As against these series of failures, perhaps, I would like to bring to your notice that the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal and Bharat Heavy Electricals have done exceedingly well. Yesterday, my colleague had given the examples of successful public undertakings. I am giving you an instance to show that the public sector can also succeed, losing organizations also can make a profit. The Bhopal Heavy Electricals is likely to make a profit

of about Rs. 3 to 3.5 crores this year as against losses all these years. The Bharat Heavy Electricals which had a targeted figure of Rs. 82 crores is going to reach Rs. 85 crores this year and will be making a profit of Rs. 5.75 crores. The Heavy Engineering Corporation which was targeted for a production of Rs. 51.9 crores has actually reached Rs. 54 crores and probably will make a profit of Rs. 3 crores. It only shows that even the targets have been exceeded in some cases. But it does not mean that the capacity has been fully utilised to meet the needs of all power plants. You have pointed out that the Heavy Electricals India and the Bharat Heavy Electricals have not been delivering their plants in time. There have been occasions also where they delivered the plants in time and in advance but again the problem is that Rs. 30 crores and odd is due to them from the various Electricity Boards. I think we will have to manage our affairs in a businesslike manner and collect money that is due to us.

This year we have supplied to the country generators of 1.1 million kilowatts and next year we shall be supplying to the country 2 million kilowatts of generating sets. In the course of the Fifth Five Year Plan, I have drawn up the schedule of delivery for every six months and I hope that we will be able to keep up to those commitments and fulfil the programmes of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, as orders are placed with us for 10 million kilowatts of generating sets. We even look forward to forward planning so far as the Sixth Plan is concerned so that our plants are not idle at any time. We are also exploring the possibilities of trying to see that the requirements of the developing countries around us are also fully utilised. In the past production was undertaken only on the basis of orders. Now I have given instruction that since 60 per cent of our production is for thermal, I have requested the management to see that we go ahead with the manufacture of



[Shri T. A. Pai]

standard sets of 110 and 200 M.W. whether they are ordered or not, because, even if there are no orders for them, we can look forward for marketing outside. As 40 per cent of the capacity is hydro-electric, I have said that we must develop the consultancy agency within the Heavy Electricals. With the cooperation of the State Governments and with the advanced designs, I am sure, we will be able to assess their requirements and produce them.

With regard to forward planning, I am trying to remove the bottlenecks and I shall see that the management is held responsible for performance. Mr. Banerjee said that retired people must not be taken up for important posts. I entirely agree with him. I will also add that there is no question of people within the organisation itself behaving like retired people also. I want to add that those who are in the public sector are also accountable for performance. Everybody has been asking as to what has happened. Certainly, there is accountability for the performance, for the responsibility that you have taken. I do not think anybody should have any sense of security provided except on the basis of that performance alone. I propose to do something in this regard and to bring up certain measures and I sincerely hope that I will have the fullest support of the honourable House.

The essence and the merit of the public sector lies on the question whether they are able to remove the poverty of this country. The investment in the public sector units under my Ministry and in the heavy industry comes to the order of Rs. 3,600 crores. I would like to see that day, very early, when I will be able to get a return of ten per cent on these investments, rather than to come to the House and say that it is inevitable that public sector has to incur losses. We must build up the social infrastructure. The social infra-structure needs scarcely one per cent of the

capital invested and we have had the benefit of interest also. I want to take the House into confidence and say that this is a challenge which we have to face. I request hon. Members not to think that these characteristics apply only to the public sector. In the private sector also there are very many deficiencies. We must not forget that. We find deficiency in regard to management. Various capacities have been created out of borrowing for which our children and grand-children are committed to repay. Not to realise this would be a sin. We are now trying to see that the various capacities under my ministry and various ministries are properly assessed and we take into consideration the requirement of the country not only in the Fifth Plan but in the Sixth Plan as well. The technique used in this country unfortunately had been of not producing for plenty, but of producing for shortages where the sellers' market is perpetuated for all time to come, where profit is the only motive, where production and profitability have been identified to mean the same thing. To me profitability does not mean only productivity. Production very often may not be profitable. It may be high when there is low production also. But what the country requires now is plentiful production of essential requirements of the people so that within a reasonable period of time the people's needs could be satisfied that they can have their essential requirements, rather than only money income being made available to them. Nobody will be satisfied with mere money income alone. They will ask, what that money income is going to do for them.

So far as the private sector is concerned, we are going to take the same attitude. I will now deal with the private sector industries which are of major importance to us.

On the one hand I am concerned with the mother industries which are responsible for manufacturing of other machines for other industries.

We are, therefore, trying to assess our capacity for manufacture of cement plants, paper plants, etc. so that we build up sufficiently early plan targets of production of all these is not impeded. Because this machinery is not available in the country there is a powerful import lobby in this country which is trying to convince us it is better to import rather than building. I would very much like to go into the question of import of capital machinery whether we could have made it here and thus could have used the foreign exchange for different purpose. Some tell me that the Indian machinery is costly while the imported machinery is cheaper so why produce the same in India. All of you are aware that the raw-material cost is higher in our country. We have taxed at every stage of production with the result the cost of raw-material is higher. We want it to be encouraged because we wanted to export elsewhere making loss and those losses are going to be subsidised by this country. Let us encourage our people to use our machinery. Let us improve and perfect. That is the first obligation.

Let me now go into one of the important industries, namely, automobile industry in the country. Everybody is worried about the automobile industry. So far as government is concerned there should be a policy for this industry also. Now, automobile industry represents commercial vehicles, motor cars, scooters and three-wheelers which are the vehicle of the common man. With the limited resources we have, either of money or the physical resources, what should we encourage to be built in this country? The only answer is to build an efficient public transport system. Therefore, if you are producing vehicles your Metropolitan system must be looked after. Its difficulties must be solved first. Therefore, I would like to lay very much emphasis on the production of commercial vehicles which, at present we are producing about 40,000 as against our requirement of 80,000. As a result

thereof the prices of commercial vehicles are very high. There is lot of black-market and premium. It is necessary that we must build up a sufficient transport system both through railways and roadways. If every item attempted to be produced in the Fifth Five Year Plan has to find a market throughout the country and be made available to the people at reasonable prices I expect that this production which is now hardly 40,000 should be raised to 50,000. We are now taking up the matter with the Defence Ministry under whom the Shaktiman unit comes, to encourage this unit to produce commercial vehicles so that the deficit of 30,000 should be made up and the requirements of the country could be taken care of.

AN. HON. MEMBER: What about having 'small bus' instead of having 'small car'?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Regarding cars the Hindustan has the capacity of 30,000 cars Premier has got the capacity of 14,000 cars and Standard has the capacity for 3,400 cars. As against this the Hindustan manufactured 30,000 cars; Premier manufactured 14,000 cars and Standard manufactured 1,400. Now they expected to go upto 2,400 by this September. This industry has suffered on account of shortage of power in Madras because the parts are manufactured by other industries in the State itself. There is a proposal to increase the production of Premier Automobile by another 4,000 and ultimately it might go up to 22,000. We are looking into this problem. I would like to tell the House that the government has substantial control through the financial institutions in all these units either as equity share-holders or as lenders and it is necessary that we must see that this capacity is used in the best interests of the country. Therefore, my first concern is to see how best existing capacity could be made use of.

Well, so far as the small....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What about quality?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I will come to that.

We have given letters of intent to six persons, to produce this small car. So far, 5 people have registered. I do not know—except perhaps one or two, most of them might not have taken any steps to go ahead. But, I do hope that this House will agree that it is necessary that the country cannot depend entirely on foreign designs. The fact remains that these three manufacturers, though they started ten or fifteen years earlier, did not apply their mind to research and development, to do something on their own for improving the designs or improving the cars as such. Even at this stage, the proposals that come to us, are only to seek foreign collaboration for the improved model. This only shows that steps necessary to improve the quality or to have even a better model in the interest of the country have not been taken.

So far as the quality is concerned, I am very much concerned about the quality of cars that are manufactured in this country. I have decided to do one thing now. So far, Government was insisting that new cars manufactured in this country or new scooters manufactured in this country, must be sent to the Vehicle Research and Development Organisation at Ahmednagar and should be checked up. This did not apply to the old cars like Hindustan, Premiers, Standard or Escorts. The argument was that this was a foreign design, and therefore, must be necessarily superior. Sir, whatever the design is, I know the very content of the car has undergone a change so much that every year the quality also has undergone a change. Therefore, it would be proper that all vehicles, including proto-types, should be subjected to similar tests. What are the tests?

One is that all cars should conform to the specifications held out by the manufacturers—that it runs so many miles per gallon, that it accommodates

so many persons etc. Secondly, it should be seen whether the car is safe enough for those who travel in it or the people at large. Well, I propose to see that an order is passed making it compulsory on all manufacturers to conform to these tests. Checking only the proto-type is not enough. It would be of no use if only one car is tested. The Government will take powers to see that it has the right to pick up at random from any car in the line and send it to that organisation and see that it is tested. Once this is decided, I hope and I am sure the manufacturers will be concerned with improving the quality of the spare parts. How can I impose control on the quality of spare parts? We have an Inspecting Wing. We are now trying to see that 100 to 140 spare parts are subjected to the ISI standards and specifications. I hope by these steps, we should be able to control the entire car industry and impose these quality control tests. I hope the House will appreciate this.

I would like to point out another thing. So far as private cars in this country are concerned, they are now becoming more or less a status symbol. The price of Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 is enough to complete a house by an individual or celebrate three marriages of his daughters or educate his two sons in the college. But, people are very much concerned only about having a car. In the city of Bombay, 25 lakhs of people are transported every day by the suburban railway traffic, 25 lakhs of people are transported by BEST, 80,000 private cars are responsible for transporting 10 lakhs of people and 15,000 taxies are responsible for transporting ten lakhs of people. The problem before the country is this. Do we have to over-crowd our streets by providing cars? Should we provide it for a taxi or should we provide it to a private individual? A car owned by any one of us, is used hardly for 2½ hours out of 24 hours. A car owned as a taxi can be used for 16 hours out of 24 hours. The question is, whether

in a poor country like ours, we can afford non-use of our essential resources. This will have to be taken care of. Strangely enough, so far, out of 47,000 cars that we manufacture in this country, hardly 4,000 used to be given for the purpose of providing taxis throughout the country and in a city like Bombay, hardly 300 to 400 a year. I have decided to change this pattern. I have decided to raise this quota from 3,000—4,000 to 14,750. Thirty-five per cent of the cars manufactured in this country, over a period of two years, are going to provide taxi service throughout the country including cities. Not only that. Out of this, I am specifically providing for 5 per cent, that is 2256 cars to be allotted to matriculates and above, who want to be self-employed and who are prepared to take taxi driving as a career. This would be given to them on a priority basis and this could be financed by our banking system and this will help them to have a career and also availability of cars.

Sir, I have decided also to withdraw the management quota of cars from the management and make five per cent of the cars available to doctors and nurses and other occupations socially desirable in this country and whose occupation requires them to move about. This quota will be made available to this profession. I hope the House will endorse this move.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about banks?

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as I am concerned, I shall certainly do my best to use my influence with the banking system to see that the individual owner drivers are encouraged to build up their work. I would certainly take it up with the Posts and Telegraphs Department and my colleague in charge of the Posts and Telegraphs Department to provide telephone facilities also in cities like Bombay so that the taxis are easily available to people who would like to use them.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): What about bringing down the cost of the cars? That is the main thing.

SHRI T. A. PAI: About costs, they cannot be brought down. I can only say that the cost can be brought down by a better utilisation of the vehicle. We are responsible for the taxis. On this point, so long as we see that the excise and other taxes on cars remain high, it is impossible for me to think of other things unless the order of manufacture of two lakhs to three lakhs of cars by a single unit. Therefore, why do we have to worry about the cost? It is only those who can afford will pay for it. But I am trying to see that we concentrate on the scooters.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: As you are giving preference to the taxis, why don't you bring down the price, the cost, also?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I do not want to be very popular by making a false commitment that the prices will be brought down. I would like to make my statement clear that I would like to help the taxi-drivers by giving more cars than ever before it was possible for them to have, without influence.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is there any proposal to reduce the excise duty on taxis?

SHRI T. A. PAI: This question of taxation on cars is not only a problem before the States as well as the Centre, but I hope some efforts will be taken to see that it is reduced. I am all for looking into the essential problems of the travelling public. (*Interruptions*).

The problem today is, even the taxi-drivers, to get a car, have to pay a heavy premium, to get a loan even if he be the owner. Cars are owned by a few individuals and the taxi-drivers have to hire them out and

[Shri T. A. Pai]

These people are still living as taxi-drivers. Let me first of all try to solve the problem of making the taxis available to them and let us all work for ideal condition to be brought about where everybody will make it a point to bring down the prices not only of motor-cars but of other essentials of life also.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram):** My question is, whether you will be able to supply the equipment to Bokaro Steel Plant in time or not.

**SHRI T. A. PAI:** I am very happy that people have now become very anxious to see that all our public sector units become....

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** The heavy industries in general.

**SHRI T. A. PAI:** I am very happy that I can assure everybody, and I assure the House, on behalf of the Ministry of Heavy Industry, that Bokaro's working will not suffer for want of any material being supplied in time by us.

Now, at present, 61,000 scooters are being manufactured in this country. I expect that, with many of the units making a greater effort, by 1973-74 this production will be going up to 97,000. In 1974-75, we should be able to reach at least 1,50,000, and by the end of the fifth Plan we shall be able to reach the figure of about three lakhs in respect of the production of scooters. I hope this will bring about general satisfaction to the common people who may be able to get a scooter rather than a car.

We have at present the capacity for manufacturing 35,000 tractors. This year on account of power shortage we shall be able to manufacture only 20-25,000 tractors. HMT has taken upon itself the responsibility for the manufacture, ultimately, of 12,000 tractors

in the public sector; around 4,000 will be manufactured this year. Hindustan Tractors private limited company in Baroda has been taken over by the Government under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act; it had a capacity to manufacture 7,000 tractors; it had come down to the manufacture of 500 tractors. I hope this capacity will be fully utilised. The licensed capacity at present is 1,20,000. In order to see that the installed capacity in the country is fully utilised. I should like to see the import of tractors stopped forthwith so that the local manufacturers do not suffer. Yesterday it was said that due to land ceiling the demand is stagnating or slackening. If it is so I do not know why anybody should be tempted to import tractor at all.

I agree that individual big farmers may not be able to go in for tractors. The solution lies in the Agro Industries Corporation starting service centres; the tractors will be owned by them and made available to farmers on hire so that even the poorest farmer could use it.

The drought affected areas are bound to face problems because of the depletion of bullock-power. We are told that in many places bullocks had been permitted to die and even if there are rains now it would be difficult to carry on cultivation as usual. I have directed that power tillers and small tractors should be immediately made available to the Agro Industries Corporation in Gujarat, Bihar, Mysore, and Maharashtra so that they might be made available to the farmers in time.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar):** What about the farmers of others states?

**SHRI T. A. PAI:** This should be done so that they may be ready to make use of a good season, God willing; and we may take the best advantage of it.

If there is equal enthusiasm in other areas or if there is scarcity reported from elsewhere, I shall certainly help others to get these things.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): We are also a drought affected area in Rajasthan.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am sorry I forgot to mention Rajasthan. If there are any lapses on my part, please bring to my notice so that it may go on record and it will be set right.

I should like to tell my friends in the private sector that very often we go on accusing each other and say how you are more efficient and so on; it is not going to take us very far. Looking into the automobile industries, the world Bank team had recently classified some of these institutions and given summary rating which indicates overall efficiency, financial, technical, managerial, etc; Bajaj tempo—85.4 per cent, Telco 81.6 per cent, Premier Automobiles—57.8 per cent; Asok Leyland—46.2 per cent. Mahindra 33 per cent and Hindustan Motors 26.4 per cent.

So far as tractors are concerned, the figures are as follows:—

T.A.F.E. 75.6 per cent.

Eicher Tractors 71.5 per cent and so on.

In the private sector, many of the units will have to go a long way before they are able to hold their head and say that their products are as good as any other product. Whichever sector it may be, the first concern should be that we become quality conscious. Ultimately, we have to produce these things which we can manufacture. You can say that there is no demand. What is the demand? The demand is at what price the people can afford to buy. A pair of legs and hands do not make the purchasing power. Ultimately, the country will have to manufacture them within the

country. Most of the people both in the private and in the public sectors do not identify the things required in abundance. Take for example application of science and technology. This has to be improved so as to satisfy the people. Socialism does not mean distribution of money. The people must have the satisfaction in their consumption. In some of the commodities, the prices are so high that they have become only a status symbol in this country. The prices are so high in this country that you cannot bring about an artificial class distinction in this country.

We propose to set up in our ministry what is called a Data Bank to have an assessment of capacity already created. We would like to find out from the people as to the requirements of this country in the Fifth Plan and Sixth Plan period so that the needs of these industries are continuously looked after and production is continuously assured and the bottlenecks that we have are removed as quickly as possible.

As a Minister in charge of Heavy Industry I find one thing that though it is not related to me, I find that there is some kind of aversion to develop ancillary industries in the private sector as well as in public sector. I do not know how the ordinary people in this country could be brought up unless we are in a position to give them encouragement, finances, technical know-how etc., etc. so as to coordinate their activities and allow the ancillary industries too to come up. I admit that within the limitation I will have to see that a considerable effort is made to bring it up. If necessary, I shall pressurise the Commercial Banks also to come into the picture. With a coordinated effort I think this lacuna would be removed.

Another problem is this. I find that because of the sectoral distinction that we have made in regard to small-scale, medium and large industries, in spite of the fact that the

[Shri T. A. Pai]

small scale industry with machinery worth Rs. 7 lakhs, by its efficiency, when it grows into an industry worth 9 lakhs of machinery, it ceases to get all the privileges that a small industry is entitled to get. There is no concession given in the matter of foreign exchange or in the matter of raw materials. As a result other people refuse to allow them to grow. I would like to see that that monopoly is broken.

I think when the small scale industry becomes a medium scale industry, it deserves all support and encouragement because that is necessary in our country not only to build up industries but it is necessary also to build up entrepreneurship in all classes—middle as well as lower middle classes—because this is the only way by which the monopoly can be broken up in this country.

श्री लाल जी पाई (उदयपुर) : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि एलाटमेंट और रैगलर-इजेशन ये दो तरीके सरकार ने अपना रखे हैं जमीन के एलाटमेंट के लिए। लेकिन उस के उपर भी फी बीघा 12 से 13 से रुपये किसानों से प्रीमियम फीस के रूप में बाल किए जाते हैं। ऐसी हालत में ट्रैक्टर का क्या उपयोग हो सकता है।

SHRI T. A. PAI: Though this does not concern me, if you could bring it to my notice, I shall take that up with my colleague so that this difficulty is got over.

The H.M.T. is under me. It has got various units. We club the figures of the profits or losses of all units. Still, I am not satisfied. I would like each unit to produce its own profits. I do not want a balance sheet to show them. Each unit has come into existence for a specific purpose. If they run into losses, since in this country our resources is scarce, the management will have to take care to see that the resources are not invested

into a venture without any idea of getting a return on it. The resources could have been alternatively used. Though in principle we have taken a decision that we could have a holding company, I would rather convert my ministry itself into a holding company....

• AN HON. MEMBER: Private or public?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Public and belonging to all of you. Therefore, the very management aspects which a holding company is expected to look into will be looked into by the ministry because we have more of technical problems to handle and very little of civilian service. So, we could be eminently organised into a holding company answerable to Parliament for all the deeds and misdeeds of the units working under us. Therefore, instead of going into a new format, we shall see that the existing units are made answerable for total production. We shall see that the Central Manager, the Financial Controller and the Production Manager are jointly held responsible for fulfilling the objectives they have undertaken, after a full and frank discussion with us. All these exercises we are starting.

Mr. Ramavatar Shastri spoke about the wagon industry. As Railway Minister I have said that we have placed orders with the wagon manufacturers in the country. They were complaining that these orders were being placed on an annual basis and the Railway Board itself does not know its own mind. I have sorted out the problem and said that orders should be placed on a three year or five year basis, so that sure orders might be given. But I have now realised that placing orders does not mean getting wagons. We have 14 wagon manufacturing unit in this country of which 6 or 7 are sick. Most of them are closing down. The Railway Convention Committee had advised the railways that they should be careful in increasing their own

capacity in disregard of the capacity of the private sector we had created. In all these units, the public financial institutions have considerable stake. In the past I placed orders. Now I will have to take orders. Already about one or two units about which my hon. friend spoke, orders are being passed under the Industries Regulation Act to take them over. We are also considering the case of two or three units in Calcutta under the Burn & Company and ISW and with Jessops and Braithwaite coming under our ministry, we shall have to constitute a Wagon Authority to see that he after the wagon capacity in each of these units is properly assessed, and standardised and we give them every assistance by way of raw materials and also orders from the Railway Board at economic prices in order that this industry might be sustained. Very often there has been conflict between our export commitments as well as domestic requirements. I think even the export requirements will have to be planned regularly by this Wagon Authority; An early decision will be taken on this subject so that the problems he has raised can be solved.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** While talking of ancillary industries, would you also take into consideration the development of backward areas of that the problem of regional imbalance can be tackled?

**SHRI T. A. PAI:** It is a pertinent point. In the case of many ancillary industries like the automobile ancillary industries, their location in a backward area does not handicap anybody. We shall certainly take into consideration this aspect.

The problem of adivasis working in HEC, Ranchi was raised. I feel deeply concerned that we have failed to provide housing for the people who have been displaced as a result of the starting of this project and rehabilitate all of them. There are 300 or 350 still remaining. I assure the House that

the problem will be solved before the end of the year and they will be rehabilitated by provision of work. More than that, I have found that people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and backward classes of this country, given the facilities, can show talents which are absolutely as much as the talents found elsewhere, particularly in making use of their hands and working machines. I would certainly take up the responsibility of providing special training for these people so that they might be properly equipped to take up the job in terms of equality with the rest. This is a human problem and I would concede this is of great importance.

Another point that strikes me is the development of managerial talent within the public sector itself. If I am asked this question in how many ways the Heavy Engineering has failed, to me one of the most important fields is in producing its own managers. After 15 years of existence, if you take that all the people you have taken at the time of its starting were brilliant people, how is it that you could not provide opportunities for them to come to the top? So, I propose to have an incentive scheme to see that all people drawing a salary of Rs. 1,000 and above in all the units working under my Ministry are properly screened and they are provided with development opportunities, management training facilities, so that they may have the hope that provided they play their parts also, they will have a chance to go not only to the top in their own organisation but in any of the public sector undertakings. This is the only way that I can build up a cadre of our own for the public sector undertakings without continuously depending upon either keeping their vacancies as they are, or trying to borrow somebody who cannot be grafted into an organisation. It is not that he is not more efficient but the problem is of human acceptance within an organisation which will treat him as its own so



[Shri T. A. Pai]

that the frictions which are usually found are avoided.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Are you going to appoint technocrats at the top level?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what he was saying.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Then, will the workers be included in the incentive scheme? In my speech I raised a specific case of corruption to which I want a categorical answer.

SHRI T. A. PAI: It is very difficult for me to answer one case of corruption that has been brought up. If the hon. Member brings it to my notice, I shall certainly get it investigated and send him a reply. Whether in public sector or private sector it is high time that we put down corruption.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Individual cases cannot be discussed in this House.

SHRI T. A. PAI: My hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, yesterday referred to the recent appointment of a Managing Director for Braithwaite. I may inform him that I had a chance to have a discussion with this gentleman. He is progressive in his outlook. He was found to be one of the most efficient managers at Avadi where the production during his time was the highest. I am saying this because Shri Banerjee would not make a remark without knowing the facts. I want to bring it to his notice in fairness to the gentleman who has taken up this responsibility. I expect that all those people who have now been posted to these responsibilities will certainly come up to the expectations of the House in every way.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram): In view of the fact that land ceiling is coming, is he thinking of smaller tractors?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Over a number of years we have created a museum of tractors in this country of all sizes. In the drought affected areas the smaller tractors available within the country and the power tillers would be made available in larger numbers. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to ascertain from you whether you were here in the House during the speech of the Minister. Most of the questions come from those members who were not here and they want him to repeat the same thing that he has dealt with in his speech.

There is no cut motion to these demands. I will put the demands to the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 44 and 45 relating to the Ministry of Heavy Industry.

*The motion was adopted.*

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below Ed.]

#### DEMAND NO. 44—MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,50,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Heavy Industry'."

**DEMAND No. 45—HEAVY INDUSTRIES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,52,22,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 43,08,88,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Heavy Industry'."

14.56 hrs.

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 25 to 27 relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and Demand Nos. 92 and 93 relating to Department of Culture for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

**DEMAND No. 25—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,21,48,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Education'."

**DEMAND No. 26—EDUCATION**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,98,94,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 88,49,000 on

Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Education'."

**DEMAND No. 27—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,09,52,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,17,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

**DEMAND No. 92—DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,59,34,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Culture'."

**DEMAND No. 93—ARCHAEOLOGY**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,18,08,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE  
(Katwa): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the directive principle of the Constitution to make primary education free to every child of India (3)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to uplift the educational status of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward sections of the Indian people by giving them opportunity to get education free in every village (4)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of introducing the pension scheme for college teachers of all categories throughout the country, as the colleges are bound with the Central U.G.C. Scheme (5)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of introducing the pension scheme for the non-teaching staff including the bearers of college hostels (sponsored, private or otherwise) all of which are linked with U.G.C. Scheme (6)].

"That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of simplified categorisation of colleges and of teaching staff with uniform pay scale throughout India (7)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the pay scale of the college teachers of all categories to make it at par with Government college teachers (8)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the facilities to the college teachers who are newly appointed by calculating service-period rendered in teaching in schools prior to joining the college and to bring these facilities at par with the other teachers of the colleges (9)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the present examination system in colleges and make it attractive for the students instead of repelling them from appearing in examinations (10)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to promote the programme of education, training and rehabilitation of the physically and mentally handicapped (11)].

"That the Demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up training centres for women in handicrafts, stitching, tailoring, weaving and knitting through training-cum-production centre in every village of India (12)].

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR  
(Ahmedabad): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure that the Minister of Education is a full member of the Cabinet (13)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide a large budget for education to meet the urgent needs of several programmes and projects with the aim of all round and rapid development of the human factor in our economy and polity (14)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to formulate a truly national policy with regard to the working of the two Central Universities the Hindu Vishwa Vidyalaya at Varanasi and the Muslim University at Aligarh (15)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to strengthen the annual budget of the University Grants Commission with a view to achieving better and greater results in the sphere of Higher Education in the whole country (16)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to implement several useful and purposeful recommendations of the Kothari Commission on Education (17)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to persuade the State Governments to put into practice proposals of the UGC in regard to improvement of salary scales and service conditions of college and University teachers all over the country (18)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to help U.G.C. start and strengthen autonomous colleges in the important educational centres spread throughout the nation (19)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to face effectively and immediately the challenge of student unrest in the various educational campuses (20)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to help U.G.C. start and educational policy which will meet the requirement of the new independent democratic nation-State of India (21)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to obtain uniform standards and practices of achieving peaks of excellence in the universities and allied institutions of Higher Education in the entire land (22)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to accelerate the nationwide programme of providing free, compulsory and universal education to all boys and girls in the age group 5 to 14, as per Constitutional directive (23)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to work out an intelligent, imaginative and helpful project of educational T.V. during the decade of the Seventies (24)].

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to take steps to provide for the meaningful working of the continuing education programme for all adults, both literate and semi-literate as well as skilled and semi-skilled (25)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to speed up the pace of development of regional languages in particular reference to medium of instruction and publication of books both original and translated (26)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for upgrading the miserably low salary scales of Primary School Teachers all over the country (27)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for allotting larger funds to all States and Union territories for accelerating the spread of compulsory free universal primary education in India (28)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for encouraging multi-purpose secondary schools in our country (29)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for ensuring proper conditions of service, security of tenure and better scales of salary to all the confirmed teachers in secondary schools (30)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improving the salary scales and service conditions of non-teaching staff in colleges all over the country (31)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for developing a vigorous programme of physical education in all high schools and colleges (32)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing more funds for further encouragement of games and sports in all our educational institutions (33)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for making secondary education free to all girls throughout the nation (34)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up specialized educational institutions for women in the fields of home science, handicrafts, tailoring, knittings, nursing and first aid, etc. (35)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for making provision for Annual Book Allowance to all categories of teachers in colleges and universities (36)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for radically reorienting the entire examination system with a view to eliminating the evils of guides, tuitions and suggestions and with the object to enabling students to think independently and critically on the subject matter of their studies (37)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for development of an extensive library service in higher secondary schools and colleges so as to encourage continuous and intensive reading habits among the students and teachers community (38)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for restoring all the cuts that were imposed from time to time under the pretext of crisis and emergency in various educational programmes and projects already planned (39)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for establishing special training centres for the blind, the handicapped and the mentally retarded (40)].

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:  
(Telicherry): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ban the semi-fascist and para-military organisations like R.S.S. from functioning in the campuses of the universities and other educational institutions in the country (41)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide adequate students' representatives in all the administrative and academic bodies of the Central universities (42)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to bring about necessary controls, in Union territories, over the private management who had commercialised our education in their effort to reduce education into a profitable enterprise (43)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide conditions for the democratic functioning of the students unions in all the educational institutions under Central Control (44)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish the so-called public schools which are functioning in the union territories as a remnant of colonialism (45)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reorient the education in such a way that it becomes an effective instrument of social change and progress (46)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to provide better facilities for sports so that Indian sports develop upto international standards (47)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve a modern examination system discarding the present outdated and obsolete one (48)].

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to instill in the minds of students the national goals of socialism, secularism and democracy by giving a new content to our education (49)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in taking up a massive literacy scheme with a view to effectively fighting illiteracy (50)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enquire into the complaints about the bureaucratic and authoritarian actions of certain Vice-Chancellors against the University teachers (51)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide better sports facilities in our countryside (52)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen the laboratories in Universities to promote research (53)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide better conditions of work for the university teachers and also for the non-teaching staff in the Union territories (54)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to weed out the C.I.A. cover organisations from the field

of education such as Viswa Yuvak Kendra (55)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to seek the co-operation of all the students organisations in the country to create conditions of peace and tranquility in the academic world (56)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide vocational bias to education (57)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide conditions to run the Central Universities as model Centres of education, by providing full democratic rights to students and teachers and by reforming academic and administrative bodies in these institutions (58)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to encourage and expand a massive library movement in our country, particularly in the rural side (59)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in setting in a high power commission to enquire into the infiltration of communal organisations in educational institutions and its consequences and also for suggesting remedies (60)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to weed out the imperialist influence from our education (61)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop the CIA infiltration in various forms in our education (62)].

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI (Nabadwip): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Increase in the absolute number of illiterates in the country (63)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to eradicate illiteracy even after 25 years of independence (64)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide universal, free and compulsory education for the age group 6—14 (65)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate special help to the relevant States for free education upto class VIII (66)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide facilities for adult education to any significant extent. (67)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to change the national priorities in favour of education (68)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement a uniform national scale of all teachers throughout India which will compare favourably with other professions and be at least at par with the growth of economy in the country (69)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reform the examination system despite the recommendations of the Committees, Commissions and Educationists over the past decades (70)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide proper climate for meaningful education by ensuring either jobs or unemployment benefits to the products of the educational system (71)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to combat regional and sectoral imbalance in education (72)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain a proper attitude towards teachers' organisations in Union territories and also to provide proper facilities for them (73)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate special facilities for girls' education in Union territories (74)].



[Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide free books, mid-day meals and school uniforms for all primary school children (77)].

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide security of service, pension schemes and insurance benefits for teaching and non-teaching staff of schools and colleges under the Central control (78)].

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide facilities for compulsory games and sports in schools in India (79)].

"That the Demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to secure from the Railway Ministry the revival of Teachers' Individual Railway concessions (80)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of awareness of and concern for the problem of footpath dwellers in big cities (81)].

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce and implement pension scheme for all employees in educational institutions in Union territories (82)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start payment of pension to retired teachers within

reasonable time limit after their retirement in Union territories (83)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide guarantee for security of service to teachers in educational institutions in Union territories (84)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring about change in examination system (85)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check deterioration in the standard of education (86)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to award special grant to the wards of teaching and non-teaching staff educational institutions to cover the whole cost of education (87)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make primary education free, compulsory and universal to all children in the age group of 5—14 according to directive principle of the Constitution in all States (88)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate and implement a national policy on education (89)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement certain useful and purposeful recommendations of the Kothari Commission on Education in respect of pay scale of teachers and their service conditions (90)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to regularise payments to teachers in secondary schools in Union territories (91)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate and implement the programme of economic and social development among the vulnerable section of society (92)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate national policy on education for eradication of illiteracy among the adults (93)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to promote the programmes and social activities for education, training and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped and mentally retarded. (94)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Centre to persuade the State Governments to implement the nutrition programmes (95)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve and implement an extensive programme of old age assistance for the old people who have no family members to support them (96)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undesirability of low priority given to social welfare programme in the 5th Five Year Plan and diversion of funds under the social welfare elsewhere (97)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the spread of prostitution through programmes of better employment, removal of poverty and proper education (98)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check rise in beggary through a variety of schemes of employment, removal of poverty and housing (99)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop immigration of children, youth and people from rural to urban areas through extensive schemes of employment and relief operation (100)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate revision of Test Relief Manual and to stop exploitation of half-fed, ill-fed hungry labour in rural and urban areas under test relief work

[Shri Gadadhar Saha]  
scheme and increase the wage  
rate in view of increase in living  
cost (101)].

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: I beg  
to move:

"That the demand under the head  
Department of Culture be reduced  
by Rs. 100."

[Failure to strengthen cultural  
ties between different people in-  
habiting India (1)].

"That the demand under the head  
Department of Culture be reduced  
by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up cultural insti-  
tutions in rural areas and absorb  
the folk artistes who are suffering  
for lack of finance in various cul-  
tural activities of our country  
(2)].

"That the demand under the head  
Department of Culture be reduced  
by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise the writers,  
poets and novelists in various  
States belonging to the politics  
opposed to the ruling party (3)].

That the demand under the head  
Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to further excavate and  
explore the past history in the  
region known as "Pandu Rajar  
Bhibi" in the district of Burdwan  
(P. S. Ausgram), West Bengal,  
India (4)].

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I  
beg to move:

"That the demand under the head  
Department of Culture be reduced  
to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide necessary  
facilities for the development of  
the folk arts, crafts and culture  
(5)].

"That the demand under the head  
Department of Culture be reduced  
to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide adequate  
facilities for translation of well-  
known literature from different  
languages to all Indian languages  
(6)].

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: I beg  
to move:

"That the demand under the head  
Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to excavate and explore  
the past history in the area  
known as Ralic of Past History  
protected by Government at  
Nanor in Birbhum District, West  
Bengal (8)].

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The cut  
motions are also before the House.  
Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOS-  
WAMI (Nabadwip): Sir, at the out-  
set I would ask for a little more  
time. The Government have come  
out with a blueprint of education in  
the Fifth Five Year Plan and I need  
some time to deal with that.

The word 'Education' has now be-  
come almost synonymous with 'crisis'.  
Open the newspaper any day, and  
there is invariably some news or  
other about student unrest, teachers'  
strike, closure of institutions and so on  
and so forth. The Government has  
brought the whole situation to a  
complete mess.

And this is the inevitable result of  
the class bias of the Government in  
its over-all policy decisions. They  
are continuously talking of "so-  
cialism", "socialistic pattern", "Social  
justice" and of course, 'garibi hatao'.  
while continuously acting as the  
auxiliary instrument of landlordism  
and monopoly capital. In a way the

same thing is reflected in the education policy—State spending a greater sum of money for the rich, and lesser for the expense of the poor.

The Government does no longer talk of universal, free and compulsory primary education. The official figures talk of 'enrolment facilities', not enrolment as such. It is now officially recognised that compulsory universal primary education cannot be implemented because the problem of drop-out cannot be solved so long as the vast majority of our people remain poor.

That means, the poorer masses cannot afford to send their children to schools even if there are free schooling facilities.

15 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair]

The children have to work and help the sheer survival of their families. The recipe of "Mid-day meals" is offered as an incentive for attending the schools. But it is so insignificant that it does not work. I do not know where it will stand after the Rs. 950 crores cut in the original Plan provisions proposed by the Ministry and the C.A.B.E.

As a result, according to official figures, schooling facilities were made available for about 80 per cent of the population in the relevant age-group but the rate of drop-out is so serious that so far actual enrolment in our primary schools is not more than 52 per cent. In fact, as it is pointed out by Prof. A. K. Sen, in the course of his valuable lectures on "The crisis in Indian Education", this percentage will be much less if we take into account the percentage dropping out of class V and the fact that the number of primary school children above the relevant age-group is much more than the number of younger children in post-primary classes.

I am quoting from the document "Education" in the Fifth Five Year Plan. It says:

"Of every 100 children that enter class I, only 40 reach class V and only 25 reach class VIII. The drop-out rates for girls are higher than those for boys. The rates for Scheduled Castes are even higher and those for Scheduled Tribes are probably the highest."

If we go by the N.C.E.R.T. Survey Report, in some States, we reach the fantastic figures of only 27 per cent of boys and 15 per cent of girls seeing their way through from Class I to Class IV. It is this continuous increase in the rate of drop-out that explains the absolute increase in illiteracy. Look at the funny contradiction. You spend money, though ridiculously insufficient, on Adult education, and Adult literacy campaign. On the other hand, your schools cannot retain students, and they drop-out every year in large number and join the army of illiterates. I am sure, ours is the near-worst performance in the world after 25 years of Independence and this performance has given us an all-time record of illiteracy. Of the 55 crores of illiterates in the world today, 38 crores live in India. There is no use referring to the examples of China or of the war-torn Vietnam successfully having put an end to illiteracy. Even with such a huge drop-out rate, the Government fails to offer facilities for secondary education because, they say, they do not have resources.

A complete lack of proper sense of priority characterises this Government. They can find money to inflate the expenditure for top-heavy administration and for police and military. But for education, they have got no money. No use asking them to realise the income-tax arrears or black-money.

Today, they are openly talking of restrictions on secondary education.

[Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami]  
They think a lot of public fund is being wasted on education which has no relationship with the employment market. They are saying the same thing about college education. They are facing a situation where demand for more facilities is going up. This is inevitable. Firstly, because the aspirations of our people are being more and more articulate. Secondly, and this is more important, the acute unemployment situation has resulted in a growing craze for a higher degree as an essential passport to the employment market.

The Government have never tried seriously to any manpower planning. All along they are talking big of education as a part of the productive process, but never actually tried to make education relevant to the needs of a democratic society. They possibly cannot do that because, with more than 80 per cent of our people living in the country side, the crux of the question of our economy is the agrarian question and in that sector, they have a record of thorough bungling. Their new agricultural strategy has resulted in eviction of small peasants and displacement of a great number of agricultural labourers. The mechanisation programme has resulted in lesser employment. If this is the state of affairs in agriculture where even unskilled labour surplus is growing every day, how can you think of making education relevant to the forces or techniques of production?

It follows obviously that your entire emphasis is on conventional general education inherited from the imperialist British. In spite of a considerable expansion of the administration requiring white-collared workers, today, you have a huge number of educated unemployed. Even after the tall talks of India needing more and more technicians and doctors, lakhs of our precious engineers and doctors are out on the streets. As

a result, education has become thoroughly irrelevant to the life of the student. A student is prompted only by the need for a degree; the content of education is not important. Hence, the growing unrest amongst the students.

This system alienates the teachers also. You give the lowest priority to teachers' salaries, amenities in the educational institutions or democratic structure of administration. The national pay scales of teachers which will compare favourably to other professions in the country are yet nowhere on the horizon.

Sir, the policies and attitudes of this Government have brought forth the rising wave of struggles of teachers in India. They lack security of service and they are ill-paid. If I may cite the information given in the Report of the Advisory Committee of the NCERT some time ago, the all India average of salary of teachers for all types of educational institutions, including universities, in 1964-65, was Rs. 1,543 per teacher per annum; that comes to Rs. 128 per teacher per month. And whatever growth has been there in the rate of salaries of teachers has been, in most cases, eroded away by price, rise, and in many cases, the actual or real salary has substantially diminished. We hear every day long sermons that teachers are the builders of the nation and so on, but when it comes to enhancing their salaries and catering to their needs, we are told that they have no resources.

A large part of our schools and colleges are in the private sector and the teachers are always at the mercy of the private managers. Right now, the college and university teachers of West Bengal are agitating for reinstatement of their colleagues who have been dismissed by the Kamarpuur College authorities. Most of the colleges in West Bengal, according to a memorandum to the Chief Minister

from West Bengal College and University Teachers' Association, are on the point of bankruptcy leading to a long time non-payment of salaries to thousands of college teachers. Another point is that monthly payment of full pay packet is a foreign practice to most of the schools and colleges of West Bengal. The State Government of West Bengal is busy issuing circulars to the detriment of secondary education. One recent order proposes cutting off the head of the taller person to make him equal to the shorter one. Under the pretext of introducing a uniform pattern of grant-in-aid, the full deficit scheme, which was begun as long back as 1948, has suddenly been withdrawn. All Madrasahs, high and higher, a number of whom enjoyed full deficit, are totally excluded from grant as are all Junior or High Schools or middle schools.

In West Bengal, hundreds of teachers are being victimised. They are not being allowed to join their schools and the managements are trying to dismiss them on the plea of their absence from duty. Widespread organised violence by the Chhatra-Parishad hoodlums is being unleashed against the teachers. It may not be out of place to mention that lists containing the names of some such teachers were submitted to the hon. Minister who, apparently, could not persuade the State Government to take corrective steps. In fact, the State Government is even refusing to reply for the last several months. The Haryana school teachers' strike is a very recent example. Thousands were dismissed; thousands were arrested and beaten up by anti-socials at the instance of the State Government. More than 15,000 were jailed. Rajasthan teachers and college teachers of Punjab and Haryana were arrested and jailed. Even in a centrally controlled University like the Punjab University, the Vice-Chancellor goes on harassing teachers, victimising them and using the

Senate and the Syndicate for his autocratic rule and you remain a silent spectator.

This is your attitude to education and educators. Everytime somebody talks of these things in this House, we are told that 'education' is a State subject. On the other hand, you build a campaign for converting education as a central or a concurrent subject. The States obviously adopt a policy that the Centre adopts. And, after all, it is the same Congress ruling in the States as well as in the Centre.

The Government have worked out a so-called new strategy of educational planning. It is a wonderful solution—a combination of privilege and merit. Let me try to restate the arguments put forth:

"The demand for education is too high. We cannot afford to offer minimum facilities to everybody, not even at the level of primary education. We are wasting our funds spending too much for too many. We shall, therefore, spend much more for a few and much less for the many. But we must also talk of socialism, social justice, de-linking quality from privilege and facilities for the poor. So we will distribute some concessions here and there."

Here is a glaring confession from the Ministry. This is the working paper for the Fifth Five Year plan. It says:

"Since resources are limited and good education cannot be immediately provided to all, it is essential that admissions to our good schools are regulated on the basis of merit and social justice. These model schools would, therefore, be provided with adequate hostel facilities and at least 25 per cent of their seats would be reserved for

[Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami] children coming from the socially and economically deprived groups who would be paid suitable scholarships..."

In actual terms, what are you doing? You are going to have one model primary in each block, one model secondary in each district and autonomous colleges upto 5 per cent of the total number of colleges. Who will be the students of these models—the so-called pace-setting institutions? Obviously, the children of the rich. Because the fees in these schools and colleges will be much higher and mostly these will be residential type of institutions.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** We shall not charge any fees if it comes to that.

**SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:** You may reply to all these while you reply.

Now you will pay for their buildings and equipment. And the ordinary schools and colleges will take care of themselves. Thus, there will be two parallel channels of education. As Prof. Kumares Chakraverty has rightly pointed out in an article:

"Thus the model primary school will feed the model secondary school which will feed the autonomous college and the University. This will be the channel of good education meant primarily for the rich, both rural and urban. On the other hand, the ordinary primary school, the ordinary secondary school and the ordinary college will be linked in the same chain. This is the result of reconciliation efforts between qualitative improvement and claims of expansion. And this is another name for growth with social justice."

And what other purpose does it serve? I quote again from the same:

"The new scheme will also provide an objective background for ideological unification of the rural and urban elite, particularly by building a new bridge between the rural and urban beneficiaries of the development of our economy on capitalist lines."

I know the Government will at once talk of scholarships for 25 per cent of the students. But the amount of scholarships is so small that it will be virtually meaningless and, by and large, it will also go to help the comparatively richer. Besides, the proportion of scholarships is also in the inverse ratio. On the one hand, you say 40 per cent of our population is below the poverty line and, on the other hand, you claim to observe the rules of social justice by offering 25 per cent scholarships.

Just look at your Budget. You reduce the total expenditure from about 138 crores last year to about 125 crores this year. That means, in percentage, you reduce it to 1.62 per cent of the total budgeted outlay. This Government, as I have said earlier, totally lack a sense of understanding about the pivotal significance of Education in modern society. If they had any such sense of understanding they would have at least raised the status of the Ministry of Education to Cabinet level. They have got only a distorted and lopsided sense of national priorities. Sir, we spend twice as much money on a single heavy engineering plant as we spend on the total budget on Education. We spend more on a single item of Central Police under the Ministry of Home Affairs, than what we spend on Education. And in a country of illiterates, we spend on family planning about half the amount we spend on Education, thus putting the cart before the horse. Why maintain a Ministry at all for spending such a paltry sum? The

Education portfolio may better be handed over to any other Ministry, say, Animal Husbandry, rather than having a Minister of the calibre of our present Minister. We demand a minimum of ten per cent of the Central Budget to be spent on Education as recommended by the Kher Committee as far back as 1952. We demand a minimum of ten per cent of the total Plan outlay of the Fifth Plan to be earmarked for education. As it stands now, this is only four per cent of the plan outlay.

Within the reduced expenditure you introduce some special allocation of more than Rs. 70 lakhs for so called expansion and improvement of the quality of primary education. Obviously this will go for starting the process of establishing model primary schools meant for the children of the rich.

According to the Ministry, universal free primary education would be implemented by 1980-81. It is with that view that the Minister must have proposed the budget allocations. But where is the additional allocation for mounting the 'sizeable programme of advance action' referred to by the Ministry? I know reference will be made to State budgets but so far as I have been able to ascertain with information available here, State Budgets are equally disappointing.

Regarding movement of salary scales of university and college teachers contained in these Detailed Demands, I want to know something. The Gajendragadkar Committee, now known as Sen Committee, is yet to submit its report. Is it a fact that the Ministry is already aware of the recommendations of the Committee? Or does it mean that the amount of Rs. 1 crore allocated for this purpose is ad hoc and that Supplementary Demands will be brought forward in the near future?

A point regarding the ten plus two years pattern of school education.

What is happening in the States? Despite repeated representations by the ABTA, the Govt. of West Bengal refuses to sit with the teachers' organisations and take their views into account on the subject of reorganisation of Education. The destiny of lakhs of students and the security of service of thousands of teachers are at stake. It should be emphasised from the Centre that the States are not to hurry, they are to take adequate time for planning and reorganisation. Otherwise you will again have to say that the ten plus two years is a failure.

In the end I would like to sound a note of caution. The state of affairs in our schools, colleges and universities is highly explosive. Students, out of a sense of deep frustration, are asking for a voice in managing the affairs of their institutions. Teachers are demanding participation in a democratic structure of administration. Everywhere they are demanding nationalisation of education. On the other hand private trusts dominated by vested interests including big monopoly houses are trying to assert their autonomy. They are violating the minimum norms of academic institutions of university rules. If the Government does not act in a proper way and in time, teachers all over India will rise up. Teachers' movement is growing all over India. No amount of repression will be enough to suppress their voice.

And, so long as you fail to ensure the people's right to Education and Education related to employment, you will soon be in a position when this House will discuss formation of a new Police Force for educational institutions and that Police Force will consume most of your budgetary allocation on Education.

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : सभापति

जी, हम ने निश्चय किया है कि हमारे देश में



[डा० गोविन्द दास]

सामाजिक रचना समाजवादी हो। यह निश्चय सर्वथा उचित निश्चय है क्योंकि एक व्यक्ति मुन्डूरे उड़ाता रहे और 99 भूखों मरे ऐसा समाज रहे वहीं तकता? परन्तु समाजवाद कैसे प्रायेण इस संबंध में गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि समाजवाद बनने के लिए हमारी शिक्षा ऐसी होनी चाहिए जिस से कि हम समाजवाद की स्थापना कर सकें। देश की उन्नति बहुत दूर तक निर्भर है इंजीनियरों पर, टेक्नोलॉजिस्ट्स पर, डॉक्टरों पर, प्रशासकों पर और डाक्टरों पर। परन्तु ये सब के सब तैयार किए जा रहे हैं उस शिक्षा के द्वारा जो शिक्षा उन्हें विशेषी भाषा में दी जा रही है। क्या यह संभव है कि ये लोग सुखी दृष्टि से इस प्रकार के भारतीय बन सकें कि जो समाजवाद की स्थापना कर सकें।

15.21 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair]

सन् 1967 में भारत सरकार ने विश्व-विद्यालयों के कुलपतियों और उपकुलपतियों का एक सम्मेलन किया था और उस सम्मेलन में यह निश्चय हुआ था कि विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक की शिक्षा का माध्यम भारतीय भाषाएं हों। छः वर्ष बीत गये। स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों है और अभी भी शिक्षा का माध्यम भारतीय भाषाएं नहीं हो सकी। अभी बंगला देश स्वतंत्र हुआ है। बंगला देश में यह निश्चय हुआ है कि वहां विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक की शिक्षा का माध्यम बंगला भाषा हो। वहां की सरकार ने यह आदेश भी दिया है कि जब तक विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर तक की शिक्षा की पुस्तकें तैयार नहीं हो जातीं तब तक अंग्रेजी

पुस्तकों से सहायता ली जा सकती है। लेकिन उन अंग्रेजी पुस्तकों के बावजूद भी शिक्षा बंगला भाषा में दी जायगी। हमारे लिए भी मेरी दृष्टि में यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं की पुस्तकें लिखवाने का निर्णय किया है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी स्थिति अत्यन्त शोचनीय है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय के शब्दावली आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निर्देशालय को यह उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है। परन्तु अंग्रेजों की आत है कि पिछले चार वर्षों में इन दोनों कार्यालयों के अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई। बिना अध्यक्ष के ये कार्यालय बन्द रहे हैं। मेरी उम्मीद में नहीं आता कि चार वर्ष तक कार्यालयों के अध्यक्ष नियुक्त न हों और कार्यालय काम करते रहें। सन् 1964 में इन दोनों कार्यालयों को मिला कर एक कार्यालय बनाया गया। पर उस समय भी इसके अध्यक्ष एक हों या दो अध्यक्ष हों यह एक विवाद का प्रश्न था। जब कि दोनों कार्यालय एक हो गये थे तो एक अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति होनी चाहिए थी। वह नहीं हो सकी। सदस्यों को यह भी जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि इस पद को भरने के लिए लोक सेवा आयोग से कहा गया था। लोक सेवा आयोग ने इस पद के लिए जिन सज्जन का नाम निश्चित किया था नौ महीने हो गये उस बात को, उन महाशय के पास अब तक नियुक्ति का पत्र नहीं गया। आप पता लगाये यह बात सत्य है या नहीं? इस विभाग में तीन सौ से ऊपर विद्वान काम करते हैं। इन तीन सौ विद्वानों में दो सौ से अधिक ऐसे विद्वान हैं जिनको डाक्टरेट की डिग्री प्राप्त है। किन्तु

इन से पुस्तकें लिखवाने या शब्दावली के निर्माण का काम न लेकर कर्कों का काम लिया जाता है। यह कहां तक उचित है इस पर भी विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में इस समय बहुत अधिक कार्यालय हैं। युवा सेवा विभाग और समाज कल्याण विभाग ये दोनों विभाग शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्दर कर दिये गये हैं। पहले ये दोनों विभाग शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्दर नहीं थे। अब इन सब का कार्य प्रोफेसर नुरुल हसन साहब करते हैं जो कि कैबिनेट दर्जे के मिनिस्टर न हो कर अभी तक राज्य मंत्री हैं। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि इतना बड़ा काम है और इतना अधिक काम है कि प्रोफेसर नुरुल हसन साहब को जो कि बड़े योग्य व्यक्ति हैं, कैबिनेट दर्जे का मिनिस्टर बनायें और यह सम्भव न हो तो फिर इस मंत्रालय का काम दो विभागों में विभक्त कर देना चाहिए। जैसे कि एक विभाग का काम प्रोफेसर हुमायूँ कबीर देखते थे और दूसरे विभाग का काम डा० श्रीमाली देखते थे। तो या तो उन को कैबिनेट दर्जे का मिनिस्टर बनायें या शिक्षा विभाग के काम के दो मंत्रालय कर दें और दो राज्य मंत्रियों के जिम्मे आप यह काम करें।

देश में आज छोटी मोटी बातों को लेकर भी बड़े बड़े आन्दोलन खड़े हो जाते हैं। मुझे यह देख कर सचमुच संतोष होता है कि हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं की इतनी अवहेलना होने पर भी हिन्दी भाषा भापी और भारतीय भाषा भापी शांत हैं। वह कोई आन्दोलन नहीं कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं सरकार को

आगाह कर देना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हिन्दी को और भारतीय भाषाओं को उन्नत उन्नत स्थान शिक्षा में नहीं मिला तो एक बिस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है।

संविधान में देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जाने वाली हिन्दी को राजभाषा बनाया गया था। फिर भी न जाने क्यों बार-बार रोमन लिपि की बात उठाई जाती है। संसद के निर्णय के बाद भी कि सभी सरकारी रिपोर्टें, मंत्रालय तथा अधिकारियों के नाम देवनागरी लिपि में लिखे जायेंगे वह रोमन लिपि में लिखे जाते हैं। हमारे डी० एम० के० दल की भी इस बात पर आश्चर्य है। हम लोगों को जो हिन्दी भाषा भाषी हैं उन को यदि इस पर आश्चर्य हो तो कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है। लेकिन हमारे डी० एम० के० दल की भी इस बात पर आश्चर्य होता है।

अब मैं कुछ ऐसी बातें कहना चाहता हूँ जो बातें मैं सदा कहता रहा हूँ और तब तक कहता रहा जब तक कि उन लोगों के संबंध में सरकारी निर्णय संतोषजनक नहीं हो जाते। हमारे देश का यह युग निर्माण का युग है। निर्माण दो प्रकार का हो रहा है। एक निर्माण भौतिक वस्तुओं का निर्माण है, दूसरा निर्माण नई पीढ़ी का निर्माण है। भौतिक वस्तुओं के निर्माण में चाहे हमें कुछ सफलता मिली हो, लेकिन जहां तक नई पीढ़ी के निर्माण का संबंध है हमारी स्थिति वैसी की वैसी ही है जैसी पहले थी। नई पीढ़ी के निर्माण का आधार उनकी शिक्षा है। शिक्षा के दो उद्देश्य हैं। एक शिक्षा मानव को मानव बनाती है और दूसरी शिक्षा से उसको अपनी जीविका चलाने के लिए कुछ साधन प्राप्त होते हैं। इन दोनों

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

बातों में हमारी शिक्षा अब तक सर्वथा असफल रही है। जहां तक मानव को मानव बनाने का सम्बन्ध है, यह केवल भौतिक उन्नति नहीं कर सकती। हमारी सारी दृष्टि भौतिक उन्नति पर निर्भर हो गई है। मैं भौतिक उन्नति के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ, भौतिक उन्नति होनी चाहिए। लेकिन अगर हमारी सारी दृष्टि केवल भौतिक उन्नति पर केन्द्रित हो जाय तो वह व्यष्टि और समष्टि के लिये कल्याणकारी नहीं हो सकती। भौतिक उन्नति पर सारी दृष्टि हो जाने के कारण आज समाज में रिश्तखोरी, घूसखोरी, जाने कितने सामाजिक पाप घ्रा गये हैं। पैसे का स्थान ईश्वर से भी ऊंचा हो गया है। ईश्वर के सम्बन्ध में दो मत हैं—कुछ लोग आस्तिक हैं और कुछ लोग नास्तिक हैं, लेकिन पैसे के सम्बन्ध में कोई नास्तिक नहीं है, सब आस्तिक हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा कि मैं भौतिक उन्नति के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ, लेकिन भौतिक उन्नति के साथ जब तक समन्वय आध्यात्मिक उन्नति का न किया जाय, तब तक व्यष्टि और समष्टि का कल्याण सम्भव नहीं है।

संसार की चार संस्कृतियां सब से पुरानी हैं—भारतीय संस्कृति, मिश्र की संस्कृति, चीन की संस्कृति, यूनान की संस्कृति। भारत का तो मैं हूँ ही, मिश्र, चीन और यूनान को मैंने देखा है। संस्कृति से प्रेम होने के कारण मैंने इस बात को देखने का प्रयत्न किया है कि क्या इन देशों का जीवन वहां की प्राचीन संस्कृति के अनुसार चल रहा है। आप यदि आज मिश्र, चीन और यूनान जायें तो आप को वहां की प्राचीन संस्कृति या तो वहां के सण्डहूरो में दिखाई देयी या वहां के अजायब-

घरों में दिखाई देगो। वहां के जीवन में हम को उन की प्राचीन संस्कृति की परम्परा दिखाई नहीं देती। भारत एक-मात्र ऐसा देश है जिसकी प्राचीन संस्कृति की परम्परा आज भी भारतीय जीवन में है और यह धर्म-प्राण संस्कृति रही है।

धर्म शब्द का हम ने बड़ा गलत अर्थ किया है—रिलीजन या मजहब। धर्म शब्द का रिलीजन या मजहब अर्थ नहीं होता। धर्म तो बड़ा व्यापक शब्द है। विनोबा जी ने कहा है—

“धर्म शब्द इतना विशाल और व्यापक है कि उसके सारे अर्थ बताने वाला शब्द मैंने आज तक किसी भी भाषा में नहीं पाया।”

धर्म के हमारे प्राचीन ग्रन्थों में अनेकों वर्णन किये गये हैं और उसके कहीं 10 कहीं 12, कहीं 16 और भागवत में तो 30 लक्षण कहे हैं। मनुस्मृति में, जो हमारी सबसे महान् स्मृति है, 10 लक्षणों का वर्णन है—

धृतिः क्षमा दमो स्तेयं शौचमिन्द्रिय निग्रहः  
धी विद्या सत्यमक्रोधो दशकं धर्म लक्षणम् ॥

एक श्लोक में सारा धर्म आ जाता है। इसी के साथ एक और वाक्य है, जो अत्यन्त सरल वाक्य है और जो इससे भी व्यापक अर्थ वाला है वह है—धारयति इति धर्मः। अर्थात् जो धारण करे, वह धर्म है।

हमारे मंत्रिघान में सैकुलर शब्द का उपयोग किया गया है, लेकिन उसका गलत अर्थ लगाया जा रहा है। उस अर्थ का कारण यह है कि हम ने हमेशा अंग्रेजी में सोचने का प्रयत्न किया है, अंग्रेजी शब्दों का उपयोग किया है।

पश्चिम में सैकुलर शब्द का जो अर्थ है, जिस रूप में वहां किया जाता है, वह स्थिति यहां नहीं है, यहां की स्थिति भिन्न है, लेकिन अंग्रेजी में चिन्तन के कारण उस शब्द को हमें यहां पर रखना पड़ा।

वास्तव में धर्मों में कोई अन्तर है ही नहीं। देश, काल और अवसर के अनुसार व्यवहार में कुछ अन्तर आ जाता है और हम समझने लगते हैं कि सिद्धान्तों का मतभेद है। आचरण में किसी का अहित न हो, वही सच्चा धर्म है, अतः सदाचार ही सच्चा धर्म हो सकता है, बिना ऐसे धर्म के नैतिकता सम्भव नहीं है। जब तक हमारी शिक्षा का आधार धर्म नहीं होया, तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा।

अब हम देखें कि शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो विभिन्न आयोग नियुक्त हुए, उन्होंने इस विषय में क्या कहा है—हमारे स्वराज्य के पहले सन 1882-83 में हंटर आयोग नियुक्त हुआ। उसने कहा—

“विद्यार्थियों के नैतिक स्तर को उठाने के लिये एक ऐसा पाठ्यग्रन्थ तैयार होना चाहिए जिसमें मानव धर्म के सारभूत सामान्य सिद्धान्तों को रखा जाय।”

1948-49 में हमारे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा० राजाकृष्णन की अध्यक्षता में एक आयोग बना। उसने कहा—

“धार्मिक शिक्षा में रूढ़ियों का बहिष्कार कर आध्यात्मिक शिक्षण पर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है।”

1959-60 में श्रीयुत श्रीप्रकाशजी की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनी। उसने कहा—

“जनता पर से धर्म का अंकुश हटते जाने के कारण शिक्षा जगत तथा समाज में बहुत दोष आ गये हैं। भारतीय जीवन का आधार धर्म रहा है। आज यह सूत्र ढीला हो रहा है।

अतः राष्ट्र का जीवन छिन्न-भिन्न होने से रोकने के लिए धर्म का आधार पुनः तैयार करना होगा जिसमें नैतिक तथा आध्यात्मिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा दी जाय।”

सन 1964-66 में कोठारी कमीशन बना और कोठारी आयोग ने कहा—

“धर्म का सम्यक ढंग से विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा अभ्ययन कराया जाय तथा इस तरह का साहित्य तैयार हो कि सारे शिक्षा क्षेत्र में उन मान्यताओं को प्रभावोत्पादक ढंग से किस प्रकार प्रयुक्त किया जा सकता है, इस पर विचार हो।”

अब मैं कुछ उन महान विभूतियों के विचार आप के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं जो हमारे स्वराज्य के पहले से लेकर आज तक देश में एक विशिष्ट स्थान रखते हैं। हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने अच्छी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा है—

“अच्छी शिक्षा के लिये व्यक्तिगत जीवन की पवित्रता सब से बड़ी शर्त है।”

महामना पं० मदन मोहन मालवीयजी ने कहा है—

“युवकों को यह शिक्षा मिलना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि वे अपने सामने सर्वोत्तम आदर्श रखें। दूसरे के प्रति हम को ऐसी कोई कृति कदापि नहीं करनी चाहिए, जिसको अगर दूसरा हमारे लिये करे तो हमें दुःख हो। संक्षेप में यही सब धर्मों का सार है।”

गुरुदेव रविन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर ने कहा है—

“मानवता को पहले व्यापक विस्तीर्ण भावनाओं से पूर्ण और

[डा० गोबिन्द दास]

बलशाली एकता का अनुभव करना है।"

योगिराज अरविन्द ने कहा है—

"ज्ञान, भक्ति और निष्काम कर्म आर्य शिक्षा के मूल तत्व हैं। हमारा उद्देश्य होना चाहिए ऐसी उपयुक्त शिक्षा देना, जिस में भावी संतान ज्ञानी, सत्यनिष्ठ, साहसी और विनीत हो।"

श्रीमती एनी बेसेंट ने कहा है—

"शिक्षा बही सच्ची शिक्षा है, जो व्यक्ति की आध्यात्मिक, बौद्धिक, नैतिक तथा शारीरिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करे।"

डा० राजाकृष्णन कहते हैं—

"आध्यात्मिक पुनरुत्थान के बिना वैज्ञानिक उपलब्धियों ने नाशका कारण बनेगी।"

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी शिक्षा अत्यन्त दूषित है, इस शिक्षा को परिवर्तित करने के लिए आज हम को कटिबद्ध होना चाहिए। यह बात बराबर कही जाती है कि शिक्षा हमारी दूषित है, परन्तु उन दोषों को दूर करने के लिए कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया जाता। हम नई पीढ़ी को अच्छी शिक्षा के अनुरूप बना सकते हैं। मैं आप को इटली और जर्मनी का दृष्टान्त देता हूँ। मुसोलिनी और हिटलर ने इस प्रकार की शिक्षा अपने-अपने देशों में इजाद की थी कि वहाँ के सब लोग फासिस्टवाद और नास्तिकवाद के समर्थक हो गये। हम तो एक ऐसी शिक्षा प्रचलित करना चाहते हैं जिसके द्वारा व्यक्ति और समष्टि का सच्चा निर्माण हो सके।

स्वामी विवेकानन्द हर व्यक्ति से पूछा करते थे—क्या तुम मनुष्य हो? एक छोटे से

वाक्य में कितना बड़ा अर्थ है इसको आप देखें। उनका यह पूछना कि क्या तुम मनुष्य हो—यह एक ऐसा सवाल है जिसके अन्तर्गत सब कुछ आ जाता है। जैसा मैंने आपसे कहा था कि शिक्षा के दो उद्देश्य हैं—पहला, शिक्षा मानव को मानव बनाती है और दूसरा, शिक्षा जीवको-पार्जन के लिए सुझाव देती है। इन दोनों दृष्टियों से हमारी शिक्षा अत्यन्त खोखली है। शिक्षा के इन दोषों को दूर किया जाये, सेवा सरकार कदवी है लेकिन यह दोष दूर नहीं किये जा रहे हैं।

अन्त में मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हम इस देश का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, इस देश का कल्याण करना चाहते हैं तो भौतिकता और आध्यात्मिकता—दोनों का समन्वय करके हम को इस प्रकार की शिक्षा अपनी मातृभाषा में दिलवाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए ताकि हमारी शिक्षा में जो दोष आ गये हैं, जो कि विभिन्न आयोगों ने बनाये हैं उनको दूर करके यहाँ पर एक आदर्श शिक्षा प्रणाली स्थापित कर सकें और तभी हमारी नयी पीढ़ी का उचित रूप से निर्माण हो सकेगा।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telli-cherry): Sir, when we discuss the demands for grants for Education Ministry, this is perhaps an opportunity for us to discuss certain important policy matters with regard to education.

When we are discussing the grant this year, it is a discussion which takes place on the eve of our Fifth Five Year Plan. There are so many proposals made with regard to Education Reforms in the Approach Paper to the Fifth Plan. This should also be kept in mind. We have passed 25 years after achieving independence. But, if you look at the picture of education, I agree with my honourable friend who just now said that education presents a dismal picture. If you look at various aspects of it, you can say the same thing.

There is growing illiteracy. Government still think in terms of percentage and say that literacy has gone up from 16 per cent to 29 per cent from the year 1951 to 1971. This will be the argument advanced by Government. There is the other side of the picture. The fact remains however that 386 million people in this country are to-day illiterates. There are 88 million more than the number of illiterates that we had in this country in 1951. Can we say that this is a very creditable achievement? What we have failed was to unleash the massive movement in the country for the eradication of illiteracy. There are attempts made by government. I do not deny that. Those attempts were so meagre in relation to the stupendous nature of the problems which we are faced with. Government have to do still more.

After reading their report and even after reading the Approach Paper to Fifth Plan we do not find that there is any programme of a massive campaign against illiteracy in this country. We cannot blame all the time that growth of illiteracy is due to population explosion. It is not so. If you take the example of a big country like the Soviet Union, in thirty years' time, illiteracy had been eradicated in that country. If you take the example of Cuba—a small country—within ten years, there too they have eradicated illiteracy. We in this country, after 25 years and after almost four Plans had been completed, are still seeing the mounting illiteracy. I am sorry to say that Government have failed in unleashing the massive programme against illiteracy.

Coming to primary and secondary education, the Government is often trying to experiment with it. Perhaps the latest experiment which was just now mentioned was about the model schools around which a theory called "seed farm" theory has been enunciated. This is another way of projecting the so-called public school education

in a democratic garb. In 5000 community project areas, Government will bring in these new model schools. This scheme, in my view, will create conditions for the upper strata of society, the haves, to send their children to the more sophisticated schools and they will benefit from it, and no nipple from these institutions will spread all over the country as you visualise. This will be more help to the "haves" at the expense of the down-trodden masses who are illiterate and who are not even provided with minimum conditions of education. This will only benefit the children of the rich.

The other day we discussed the Delhi School Education Bill. I agree you have taken a step forward to have some minimum control over the so-called public schools. But is it not a fact that in this country public schools are still free to do whatever they like and try to create an elite in the society who ape the western society in their day to day life, who are a sort of sophisticated snobs who are still thinking they are living under the old British regime? Whatever the controls you may provide for, these public schools are going to remain and during their annual functions, Ministers, even the Prime Minister and the President will go and bless them and they will make capital out of it.

Coming to university education, you are running the Central Universities and universities deemed to be Central Universities. Certain universities like Punjab University are under some sort of control of the Centre. Last year, during the budget session, a Bill was adopted regarding the Aligarh Muslim University. Around that university today the entire reaction is being mobilised. They are trying to form a grand alliance there, create conditions of anarchy and ferment communalism in our country. The Government somehow took an attitude which also contributed to it. They rushed through the Bill. The sugges-

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]  
tion made by our spokesman that the Bill be referred to a select committee was not accepted. I still do not understand what was the immediate necessity for rushing it through in Parliament. The Minister himself came with a bundle of amendments, showing thereby that he himself had not made up his mind till the last moment. This is now being used by the reactionaries for their propaganda. They say that it was rushed through without considering all aspects.

You might be knowing that the leaders of the Syndicate are taking interest in this University. Shri Piloo Mody has been bestowed with life membership of the Aligarh Muslim University. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited that University and had discussions there. What were they doing there? How have they suddenly become the friends of the Muslim community? I have no doubt that they are fishing in troubled waters. The conditions created in the country today are such that all the democratic forces in the country are having a tolerant attitude towards the problems which are being posed in the context of the Aligarh Muslim University Act. So, it is time that we have a second look. By that, of course, I do not mean that we go back to the old condition of communalism in the Aligarh University. We should fight the arch communal elements, whether of the majority or minority community. At the same time, the democratic feeling should be respected and the historical character of the University should not be changed.

The Gajendragadkar Commission Report is now being sanctified by the Central Government. Whenever we talk of the reform of the University, they refer to the recommendations of this Commission. I have my reservation about the recommendations of this Commission because about the governance of the Universities the Commission has presented certain ideas before the country which are highly authoritarian and undemocratic,

which visualize a hierarchical system in the University administration. We are against that. Why do you not allow this House to have an opportunity to discuss this Report? While formulating the Aligarh Muslim University Bill the Government was mainly guided by this Commission's Report. Under that Bill the Vice-Chancellor is given dictatorial powers. He nominates all sorts of people. Whatever semblance of democracy we thought would be there was also denied. The student representation was made a mere mockery, if you compared it with student representation in Kerala University. This is the type of report which guided the Government in the formulation of the Bill on Delhi University. So, we have our own reservations about that Bill also.

Coming to the Banaras Hindu University, another Central University, there also the Jan Sangh is trying to create communal passion and tension. This is not something new which we are discussing. What prevents you from removing the office of the RSS from the Banaras University campus? The Minister stated the other day that the RSS has filed a case. Now I understand that it is the Vice-Chancellor who has filed a case. You should take necessary steps to remove the RSS office from the University campus.

The RSS has some 32 *sakhas*. Everyone knows that they give paramilitary training and that they are a fascist organisation. Yet, they are allowed a free hand in the University life. I am very sorry to say that in spite of all talk of secularism, the UP Government is conniving with the RSS. They allow the R.S.S. to do any amount of hooliganism in the university and the district administration in Banaras is mainly responsible for that. No Marxist is found here now. There is a grand alliance with Banaras Hindu University ranging from Swatantra Party to Syndicate and to Marxist Party. On 10th of April they collected some students. They should

not create a misunderstanding that Banaras Hindu University students were agitating. A band of hooligans, a band of rowdies, they were collected by all these parties and they said that they were going to capture the administration. There was Section 144. I do not know what has prevented to stop that procession. Instead, the Magistrate who is the so-called custodian of law and order, guided these people inside the university campus. These people, like this magistrate, should be summarily sacked if you want to create conditions of normalcy in this institution. In this context I would like to ask what happened to that Memorandum. I am not referring to the memorandum given by the students of the Banaras Hindu University. 160 Members of both the Houses gave you the memorandum, gave the Prime Minister a memorandum demanding the banning of R.S.S. from all the educational institutions. Nothing has happened, and I would suggest to you to take immediate measures to ban the RSS from functioning inside the university campus, inside the academic atmosphere in the schools or universities or colleges. Are you ready to appoint a high-power commission with Members of Parliament or with judges to go into the fact how far the communal elements are creating troubles in the university, in the educational institutions? Let them come out with their report, the your hands may be strengthened to deal with them. These are certain things about which the country is concerned.

This Ministry deals with an enormous amount of matters. Its hands are full. Some are overflowing. I am not casting any aspersion on the Minister because the Ministry is dealing with a vast area. But, unfortunately, what is happening in the field of sports? I think the Minister never remembers about sports, not because he is not interested but is overburdened. My suggestion is let us have a Sports Ministry, a full-fledged Sports

Ministry, to deal with sports matters. It will perhaps, give sports more respectability, perhaps it will get more attention. Let us leave aside the socialist countries, the advance countries in sports. Take a small country like GDR. It is smaller than the State of Kerala. They got number of gold medals in olympics. Our big country only got a bronze medal. It is not a creditable achievement. There is a scandal about our performance in Munich, how guests of the bureaucrats who conducted these sports came and they were sitting and sleeping and eating everything in the olympics village. It was a scandal and then there came so many suggestions regarding how to improve sports. But my point is, if you want to have a better deal to sports, we must have a full-fledged Ministry for sports and physical culture and secondly, we must have a mass approach to sports. May be, it may not be a very respectable idea. But what is meant by mass approach?

16 hrs.

Let us give sport facilities to primary school children onwards. Let us have a programme to give at least a playground to primary schools. Let us have a programme to give some minimum sport facilities to the village poor who are often considered out of bounds in the world of sports confined to the sophisticated and civilised section of people in the cities and urban areas. Let us have a different attitude to all these problems.

Lastly, coming to Culture, we have so many Akademies. About these Akademies, the Khosla Committee Report has been presented to the Ministry. I would only like to tell the Minister that these Akademies should serve the purpose of the country to develop a new culture, a new value, a new understanding of life.

As far as education is concerned, the modern concept of education is that it should be used as an effective



[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

instrument of social transformation. How far have we achieved it? We have to see whether our education is giving ideals of socialism, secularism and democracy to our children. These are the guiding principles of our nation. In the field of sports, in the field of culture also, there is no objective which is giving any direction. It is a den of nepotism and favouritism. I hope, the Minister will have a strong hand to deal with it and to clean the Augean stable.

With these words, I conclude and I am sorry to say that I am not able to support these Demands.

\*SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI (Sivakasi): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. I will confine my remarks to the activities of the Social Welfare Department.

Sir, it is reported that for the year 1973-74 the Social Welfare Directorate wanted Rs. 38 crores, but the Government unceremoniously reduced this demand by as much as Rs. 13 crores. This has resulted in the unenviable situation that the current year's allocation will be much less than last year's allocation. I refer to this to show that social welfare is receiving diminishing attention from the Government.

It is also stated that the Government have taken a decision to transfer the Social Welfare Directorate to Delhi Administration. I understand that the Administrative Reforms Commission has also made such a recommendation. I take this opportunity to say that, whether the Government ultimately transfer the Social Welfare Directorate to Delhi Administration or not, the Central Social Welfare Board must be wound up as early as possible. Sir, the Central Social Welfare Board has been constituted into a company from 1-4-1969. I am strongly of the view

that this Board is a white elephant. For the year 1972-73 a sum of Rs. 3.24 crores was allocated to the Central Social Welfare Board for its plan and non-plan expenditure. For 1973-74 a sum of Rs. 3.34 crores is sought to be allocated to the Board. It is widely believed that nearly 40 per cent of the allocation, mainly meant for giving grants to voluntary institutions engaged in social welfare activities, is utilised for meeting the administrative expenses of the Board. The activities of the Central Social Welfare Board could as well be transferred to the Social Welfare Directorate because the Board is just duplicating the activities of the Directorate. So far the Central Social Welfare Board has not done anything substantial and tangible for ameliorating the sufferings of destitute women and children in our country. All the 39 Members of the Board might be eminent and acknowledged social workers in the country. Instead of sitting and confabulating at Delhi about the problems of poor and needy people, they could concentrate their energy in doing something constructive in their respective States. I suggest, that, after abolishing the Central Social Welfare Board, a Committee comprising of women M.L.As and women M.P.s and other reputed social workers of the State should be constituted and allowed to function in the Capital of each State. Such a Committee should be sanctioned grants and aid by the Central Government and it must be entrusted with the responsibility of distributing such grants and aid to voluntary social welfare organisations functioning in that State. In such a set-up the Committee will be able to exercise close and continuous supervision on the utilisation of moneys sanctioned and the progress of work for which such moneys have been sanctioned. These Committees in the State capitals should be made to work directly under the Ministry of Social Welfare. If this suggestion is not acceptable to the hon. Minister,

then I would suggest that the Minister of Education and Social Welfare should also become the Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board so that he can guide the Board effectively in formulating its programme of activities.

Sir, in September 1971 a Committee under the chairmanship of Shrimati Phulrenu Guha was constituted to enquire into the conditions of Indian women. During its 19 months of existence this Committee consisting of 13 Members has just finalised its questionnaire. I have come across a news item stating that even in the matter of preparing this questionnaire there were differences of opinion among the Members of the Committee. I do not know how the Government hope to receive the Report of the Committee by September 1973, that is to say, within a period of six months, especially when the Committee has been working at a snail's pace. It has been reported that the Committee tried to assess the political awareness of Indian women in 1972 General Elections. I wonder whether the Committee has taken any pains to find out the position of girl-students in our Colleges. Recently, in a Delhi University Girls' Hostel outrageous vandalism was committed. Such a deplorable and detestable incident took place also in a Girls' Hostel in Bhopal. The working Girls of the capital city are living in primitive conditions in the Working Girls' Hostel on Kasturba Gandhi Marg Road. We came across every day in the newspapers the atrocious treatment meted out to innocent and hapless Harijan women, women belonging to backward classes in our country. I hope and believe that under the Government headed by our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who is the pride of womanhood all over the world, adequate steps will be taken to protect the honour and dignity of Indian women and this Committee will submit its far-reaching recommendations as early as possible.

I would now refer to the scheme for assistance to voluntary organisations for welfare services for destitute women in our country. Destitute women between 45 and 65 years are being given help and also women between 18—24 years receive assistance. During 1972-73 in the Budget a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was allocated for this scheme. But in the revised estimates for 1972-73 this allocation was cut down to Rs. 5 lakhs. I am surprised how a paltry sum of Rs. 5 lakhs would be sufficient to cater to the requirements of estimated 80 lakhs of destitute women in our country. You will be dismayed to know that even this amount of Rs. 5 lakhs seems not to have been utilised. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that the Government should not try to console this House by trying to prove the success of a scheme with the help of some concocted statistics. I would like him to go into this question and ensure that sufficient money is allocated for the purpose of helping lakhs of destitute women in our country.

Coming next to Family and Child Welfare Projects, which is primarily meant for the welfare of rural people, I have no hesitation in saying that the Government have not met with success here also. As has been conclusively proved by 1971 Census, 44 crores of our people, i.e., about 80 per cent of our total population live in 5 lakhs of villages. An amount of Rs. 1.39 crores was allocated for this scheme in 1971-72 and Rs. 1.68 crores in 1972-73. Upto the end of 1971-72 there were 247 such projects in the country. It is not very difficult to calculate that for 2000 villages there is one such project. I do not know how many more five-year plans are required to cover the entire rural area under this scheme. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that more energetic steps should be taken for implementing this vital scheme vigorously throughout the country.

I would now take up the Special Nutrition Programme for Children and

[Shrimati V. Jeyalakshmi]

Expectant and Nursing mothers. I would request the hon. Minister to make a special note of what I am saying. Under this scheme during 1970-71 a beneficiary got an assistance of Rs. 20 in a year. 6,55,000 beneficiaries received a total assistance of Rs. 1.30 crores. In 1971-72 each beneficiary got Rs. 40 in a year. In 1972-73 we have made the progress of giving Rs. 50 per year to each beneficiary under this scheme. If you take the administrative expenses involved in implementing this scheme, this amount may also shrink by 50 per cent. I have given these statistics to show that this scheme also is of no use to the children and nursing mothers of our country, whose number runs to 12 crores according to the Annual Report of the Ministry and you should know, Sir, that 6 crores out of this are not sure of the source of getting two square meals a day. I request the hon. Minister to bestow his personal attention and see that more money is allocated for this scheme.

It has been mentioned in the Annual Report that a National Children's Policy Resolution will be adopted very shortly by the Government. It is also proposed that a National Children's Board will be constituted under the chairmanship of our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, to formulate and implement a comprehensive welfare programme for the children of our country. We have been hearing about this from the days of Shri Shrimali, Shri Chagla, Shri Triguna Sen, Shri V. K. R. V. Rao, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray who were in succession the Education Ministers at the Centre. I hope and trust that at least under the stewardship of Dr. Nural Hassan this will become a reality. I need not say that the future of our country is mainly dependent upon the verve and strength of our children.

We are talking day in and day out that we should render all assistance to the physically handicapped people in our country. You know that they

are in lakhs in our country. It is shocking to find that during 1972-73 only 850 handicapped people could secure employment through 11 Special Employment Exchanges. I hope, Sir, that you will agree with me if I say that more attention should be paid to this problem.

Another issue which is relevant here is the problem of primary education. Out of 100 children who join a primary school only 40 children go up to 5th Standard and only 25 reach 8th Standard. According to a UNESCO Report, 75 per cent of the total illiterate population of the world is in India. In the Approach Paper to the Fifth Plan, it is mentioned that by the end of the Fifth Plan their number will go upto 40 crores. It is evident from the fact that the Government are proposing an outlay of Rs. 1030 crores in the Fifth Plan for primary education. This goes to prove my contention that during 25 years of our independent existence, adequate attention has not been paid to primary education in our country. Let us hope that at least during the 5th Plan the injustice meted out to Primary Education is done with.

According to 1971 Census, the Tamil population in Andaman and Nicobar islands occupies the second place. While Bengali and Urdu languages have been declared as the media of instruction, Tamil language has not yet become the medium of instruction in schools. I request that the hon. Minister should take steps to make Tamil language also as the medium of instruction in Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Before I conclude, I would refer to another important issue. At the time of recent strike of Haryana teachers, all the Opposition parties here—the Swatantra Party, the Congress Organisation, the Jana Sangh, the D.M.K., the Communist Party Marxist, ganged up to table any number of Calling Attention motions with the intention

of condemning the ruling Congress Party. There used to be frequent heated debates in this House. But, in Tamil Nadu when the Graduate Teachers started their agitation for getting the recommendations of Kothari Commission implemented by the State Government—I hope, Sir, you will agree that this is a just demand of the Graduate Teachers of Tamil Nadu—the Tamil Nadu D.M.K. Government restored to strong-arm methods to put down the Teachers' strike. At that time, the Swatntra Party, the Congress Organisation, the Communist Party Marxist attacked violently the repressive policy of the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi): This has nothing to do with the Education Ministry's Demands.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: I refer to this because in this House, the parties, which opposed the policy of your party in Tamil Nadu, joined with you in raising the chorus of protest about the handling of Haryana Teachers' strike by the Congress Ruling Party here.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Let her make some good suggestions instead of saying all these things.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: During the past few months, the D.M.K. Government is vigorously engaged in suppressing the movement of the teachers and students in Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Police without any compunction entered the Clive's Hostel in Tiruchirappalli and manhandled the students. In a pre-meditated attack by the police in a Tirunelveli College, one student Lourdunathan was killed. The Principal of a Tirunelveli College, Prof. Srinivasan was brutally attacked by the Police. The temples of education are

being desecrated by the D.M.K. Government. To tell you in brief, there is today barbaric rule of D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and I conclude my speech.

श्री सुभाकर पाण्डेय (चंदौली) : श्रीमन्, मैं शिक्षा मन्त्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित एक लेख "एक अध्ययन एक अर्थशास्त्री का" को श्रद्धा सदन का ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ। अर्थ शास्त्री का नाम है— ड० ई० एफ० शूमेकर। उनका यह कहना है— "80 प्रतिशत बौद्धिक एवं सांस्कृतिक शमसान में रहते हैं, लेकिन उसका उचित उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है।" ऐसी स्थिति में आज हम शिक्षा मन्त्रालय की मांगों के ऊपर बहस करने जा रहे हैं।

स्वतन्त्रता के बाद शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमने बड़े सत्कार्य स्वीकार किये हैं और जितने हमारे साधन हैं, उन साधनों के अनुपात में हमने बहुत से अच्छे कार्य किये हैं। किन्तु फिर भी देश को सम्पूर्ण रूप से साक्षर नहीं पाये हैं, शिक्षित बनाने की बात तो दूर की है। इसकी तह में जब हम जाते हैं तो देखते हैं कि आज हम इतने भौतिकवादी हो गये हैं कि शिक्षा को ही सबसे ज्यादा हम काटना चाहते हैं। हर क्षेत्र में जहाँ रुपये की कमी करनी हो वहाँ शिक्षा को हम काट देते हैं। यह नहीं देखते कि शिक्षा में जो धन लगाया जाता है वह कम से कम 50-60 साल तक देश के काम आता है। जो देश शिक्षित नहीं होते, जो देश सांस्कृतिक नहीं होते वे संसार में न तो अपना कल्याण कर सकते हैं और न संसार के लोगों का कल्याण कर सकते हैं। आप देखेंगे कि अभी जो हमारी सालाना पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है उसमें 75 करोड़ रुपए गत वर्ष थे और अब मैंने सुना है शायद इस वर्ष 55 करोड़

[श्री सुधाकर पाण्डेय]

ही रखे गये हैं। सिद्धान्ततः यह स्वीकार किया गया था और होना भी चाहिए कि हमारे बजट का दस प्रतिशत शिक्षा पर व्यय होना चाहिए किन्तु कभी 5 प्रतिशत और इस समय साढ़े 5 प्रतिशत व्यय हो रहा है। यह सीमा 7 प्रतिशत तक चली गई थी किन्तु अब उससे घटकर यह व्यय हो रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में यह कल्पना करना कि हम शिक्षा में क्रान्ति कर सकेंगे और नाना प्रकार के भाषण देना जगह जगह पर कि हम शिक्षा में क्रान्ति करने जा रहे हैं यह एक प्रकार की आत्मप्रवंचना होगी क्योंकि शिक्षा के ऊपर यदि ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो जो कल कारखाने बनाए जा रहे हैं, हरित क्रान्ति की जा रही है वह सारी की सारी व्यर्थ हो जायेगी यदि मनुष्य बनाने का कारखाना मजबूत नहीं बनेगा। हुआथा दुर्भाग्य है कि 25 वर्षों में मनुष्य बनाने का जो कारखाना था उसको हमने मजबूत नहीं बनाया। चुनाव के समय हमने कुछ सिद्धान्त के वादे किए थे परन्तु उनकी गति भी बड़ी मन्द दिखाई पड़ती है। वादा था कि प्रत्येक ब्लाक में एक माडल स्कूल बनाएंगे और प्रत्येक जिले में एक माडल हाई स्कूल बनाएंगे लेकिन उसके सम्बन्ध में जो स्थिति चल रही है वह बड़ी दयनीय है। यदि उसमें गति नहीं लाई गई तो हमारी शिक्षा का कल्याण नहीं होगा।

जब उच्च शिक्षा की बात आती है तो स्वतः यू०जी०सी०की ओर, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की ओर हमारा ध्यान जाता है। इधर बहुत दिनों से उसकी रिपोर्ट पर हमारे सदन में चर्चा भी नहीं हुई है। कई वर्ष पहले पब्लिक एकाउण्ड्स कमिटी ने कहा था कि यू०जी०सी०ने जो कार्य किया है वह अच्छा किया है लेकिन उसकी जांच पड़ताल होनी चाहिए। उसने जो कार्य किए हैं वह कहीं अच्छे किए हैं और कहीं खराब हैं और इसकी जांच-पड़ताल कभी भी नहीं हुई है। मैं जानता

हूँ यू० जी० सी० भी अच्छा काम करती है किन्तु उसकी जांच पड़ताल होनी चाहिए और पी० ए० सी० ने जो कहा है उसके अनुसार होनी चाहिए। यू०जी०सी०में गतवर्ष साढ़े 27 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया था और इस वर्ष उसके लिए साढ़े 22 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं। यह विश्वविद्यालय की उच्च शिक्षा के लिए पांच परसेंट की कटौती क्यों की जा रही है—यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इस कटौती को भी पूरा करना चाहिए। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग विश्वविद्यालयों को तो करोड़ों रुपया दे रहा है किन्तु डिग्री कालेज जो हैं, स्नातक कालेज जो हैं जिनमें हमारे लगभग 88 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं उनको बहुत ही कम दे रहा है। यदि यह कहा जाये कि 12 परसेंट को आप सारी ग्रांट दे रहे हैं और 88 परसेंट को नाम मात्र दे रहे हैं तो उसमें कोई अत्युक्ति नहीं होगी। वास्तव में शिक्षा को यदि शहरों में हमने केन्द्रित किया और शिक्षा को गांवों तक नहीं ले गए तो जिस सामाजिक क्रान्ति की भूमिका हम प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं वह सामाजिक क्रान्ति कभी आने वाली नहीं है क्योंकि यह देश गांवों में बसता है। गांवों में प्राइमरी पाठशालाओं तक की दुर्गति है। गांवों के लोगों को जाकर शहरों में पढ़ना पड़े और कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों में सारा धन खर्च हो जाये और कालेजों को कुछ न मिले यह कहां तक उचित होगा। इसलिए मेरा आपको सुझाव है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग भले ही विश्वविद्यालयों को कम रकम दे किन्तु इन संस्थाओं को अधिक से अधिक रकम देनी चाहिए।

यह भी बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिक से अधिक तीन लाख रुपया एक महाविद्यालय को देता है चाहे वह बहुत बड़ा विद्यालय हो और चाहे बहुत छोटा विद्यालय हो। वह विद्यालय चाहे बम्बई में हो, चाहे दिल्ली में हो और चाहे बनारस में हो या फिर मिर्जापुर के जंगल

में हो । एक तरफ हमारा यह नारा है कि जो पिछड़े हुए हैं उनको हम आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, जो गरीब हैं उनको अधिक देने का प्रयत्न करेंगे इसलिए दूसरी तरफ सभी को एक ही स्तर पर देने की बात समाप्त होनी चाहिए । जिनकी जो आवश्यकता है उसके अनुसार उन्हें देना चाहिए । इसके अतिरिक्त यह धनराशि केवल तीन लाख तक ही सीमित नहीं रहनी चाहिए । यदि कहीं पर अधिक की आवश्यकता हो तो अधिक भी देना चाहिए ।

इस प्रसंग में डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी, माने हुए विश्वविद्यालय की भी मैं चर्चा करना चाहूंगा यह बेचारे न तो हियों में हैं, न शियों में हैं । न विश्वविद्यालय हैं और न कालेज हैं, बीच में लटक रहे हैं नपुंसकों की तरह और वहां विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ा रहे हैं । हजार हजार विद्यार्थी भी वहां पढ़ रहे हैं । तो इनके ऊपर जो कलंक का टीका है, उनके रूप के ऊपर उसको दूर करने के लिए या तो कोई अच्छा नाम रख दीजिए या कोई अच्छी वक्ल दे दीजिए लेकिन उनको इस रूप में मत रखिए क्योंकि यह बेचारे हमारे राष्ट्रीय मूवमेन्ट, हमारे राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के मूलाधार रहे हैं । उनको यदि प्रान्तीय सरकार यूनिवर्सिटी बनाबें तो मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि आप इस बात की गारण्टी दे दीजिए कि जितना रुपया इस समय आप उनको दे रहे हैं वह बराबर देते रहेंगे । उनमें से किसी की महात्मा गांधी ने स्थापना की है, किसी की किसी ने स्थापना की है तो उन विद्यालयों की भी कुछ प्रतिष्ठा होनी चाहिए ।

अब मैं केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा । उनकी यहां पर बड़ी चर्चा उठाई गई है और अभी कुछ लोग काशी भी गए थे पीलू मोदी वगैरह । मैं समझता था वह गंगा नहायेंगे और विश्वनाथजी के दर्शन

करेंगे क्योंकि लोग काशी इसीलिए जाते हैं । या तो फिर मरने जाते हैं क्योंकि केवल काशी ही एक ऐसी जगह है जहां मरने में लोगों को आनन्द आता है । लेकिन आज वह अखबार में अपना वक्तव्य दे रहे हैं कि श्रीमालीजी हटाये जायें । जब आचार्य नरेन्द्रदेवजी आये थे तब आपने वक्तव्य दिया था कि नरेन्द्रदेव जी हटाये जायें । जब सी० पी० रामास्वामी अय्यर आये थे तब आपने कहा था कि वे हटाये जायें । जब बी० एस० झा आये थे तब आपने कहा था कि वे हटाये जायें । जब अमरनाथ झा आये थे तब आपने कहा था कि वह हटाये जायें । जो भी आता है उसी के लिए आप कहते हैं कि हटाया जाये । मालवीय जी ने वहां पर विश्वविद्यालय इसलिए स्थापित किया था कि वह एक गरीब क्षेत्र है देश का इसलिए वहां पर एक महान् विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित हो जाये जहां पर गरीब लोग भी उच्च से उच्च शिक्षा गंगा का जल पीकर के प्राप्त कर सकें क्योंकि काशी की परम्परा रही है :

चना चबैना गंगजल जो पुरवै कर्तार ।

काशी कबहुं न छाड़िये विश्वनाथ दरबार ।

लेकिन अब जो लोग वहां जाते हैं वह ऐसा बातावरण तैयार करते हैं, उन्होंने वहां की गलियां देखी नहीं, लोगों से मिले नहीं और यह कह दिया कि श्रीमालीजी हटा दिए जायें । श्रीमालीजी स्थाई रूप से अजर अमर होकर वहां नहीं गए हैं... (व्यवधान) गंगा स्नान भी नहीं की और वहां से वापिस आ गए इसलिए उनको पुण्य भी नहीं मिलेगा बल्कि पाप ही मिलेगा क्योंकि दूसरों के घर में प्रवेश करके हिंसा कर रहे हैं । शिक्षा संस्थाओं में यदि कोई बाहरी व्यक्ति प्रवेश करता है तो वह एक प्रकार की मानसिक हिंसा करता है ।

स्वायत्तता की बात उठाई जाती है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि विश्वविद्यालयों में स्वायत्तता किस बात के लिए हो ? क्या लड़को

[ श्री सुधाकर पाण्डेय ]

को स्वायत्तता तोड़-फोड़ करने के लिए हो ? क्या अध्यापकों को स्वायत्तता इस बात की हो कि वे पढ़ावें नहीं ? क्या बाहरी नेताओं को इस बात की स्वायत्तता मिले कि किसी प्रकार से वहां के लोगों को बरगलावें जिससे लाठी चले, गोली चले और उसके बाद कुछ छात्र चले उनको मिल जायें जो कि वोट मांगने में उनका साथ दें ? किस प्रकार की स्वायत्तता चाहते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । पहले की जो शिक्षा संस्थायें थी वहां राजा और राज पुरुष जाने में डरते थे । यदि जाते भी थे यह पूछने के लिए जाते थे कि कुशलक्षम तो है, मंगल तो है, आचार्यों के लिए क्या किया जाये और विद्यार्थियों के लिए क्या किया जाये ताकि शिक्षा जो है वह पुनीत ढंग से चल सके । किन्तु आज के राजनयिक शिक्षा संस्थाओं में भ्रष्टाचार उत्पन्न करने के लिए जाते हैं । फिर सरकार का दायित्व हो जाता है कि वह देखे कि शिक्षा संस्थाओं में किसी प्रकार से स्वायत्तता नष्ट न हो और दूसरी ओर जो साम्प्रदायिक तत्त्व हैं या मानसिक रूप से सड़े हुए लोग हैं या किसी प्रकार के लोग हैं उनकी ओर से शिक्षा संस्थाओं में साम्प्रदायिकता या किसी प्रकार की स्थिति उत्पन्न की जाती है तो वह घृणित है, जघन्य है, उनको भ्रष्टाचार्य कार्य माना जाना चाहिए । यह कार्य चाहे आर० एस० एस० के माध्यम से हो या और किसी के माध्यम से हो । मुनते हैं कि आर० एस० एस० के मकान का मुकद्मा चल रहा है । मैंने सुना है कि वहां पर आर० एस० एस० की शाखायें लग रही हैं इसके ऊपर कोई केस नहीं चल रहा है । शिक्षा मन्त्रालय उन

शाखाओं पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध क्यों नहीं लगाता है ? मैं कहता हूँ कि केवल आर० एस० एस० पर ही क्यों प्रतिबन्ध लगे कोई भी यदि शाखा खोलना चाहे, भ्रष्टाड़ा खोलना चाहे या कोई और हुड़दंग करना चाहे तो उन सभी के ऊपर रोक लगनी चाहिए । शिक्षा संस्थाओं में इस समय आर० एस० एस० की शाखायें लग रही हैं—काशी का नागरिक होने के नाते मैं यह बात कह रहा हूँ । अधिक शाखायें वहां पर लग रही हैं ।

एक बात और है कि श्रीमाली जी को हटाने से समस्या का कोई निदान नहीं है । निदान तब होगा जब सम्बद्ध पक्ष जो हैं वह काशी विश्वविद्यालय को मुक्त कर दें क्योंकि सन् 1958 से मैं देख रहा हूँ बराबर वहां आन्दोलन चलते रहे हैं । जुलाई में आन्दोलन आरम्भ होता है और जनवरी में आकर समाप्त हो जाता है । इस बार आन्दोलन कुछ लम्बा चल गया लेकिन अब स्थिति यह है कि वह आन्दोलन समाप्त होने को आया है । थोड़े से मुट्ठी भर लोग जो असामाजिक हैं वह काशी विश्वविद्यालय की शान्ति भंग करें यह बुरी बात है—इसका विरोध प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में होना चाहिए ।

चन्द्रप्यनजी ने एक बात यहां पर कही कि उत्तर प्रदेश का शासन बड़ा निकम्मा है, यह किसी प्रकार का कोभ्रापरेशन नहीं दे रहा है । मेरी सूचना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का मौजूदा शासन जो है उसने काशी विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में जितना कोभ्रापरेशन, सहयोग दिया है उतना इसके पहले किसी भी सरकार ने चाहे वह संविद की सरकार रही हो जिसमें कम्युनिस्ट सरकार भी सम्मिलित थी, उतना सहयोग नहीं दिया है ।

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** The Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University had gone to court with the idea that the Uttar Pradesh Government would not give him enough support. That was during the time of the SVD government. Now, the Tripathi government has come, and under the Tripathi government, the administration in the Banaras district is conniving with the RSS. That is my allegation.

The RSS working inside the Banaras Hindu University is not being controlled, in spite of the demand made by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, by the district administration.

**श्री सुधाकर पांडेय :** यदि माननीय सदस्य की ऐसी सूचना है, तो एक हफ्ता पहले काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस-चांसलर से मेरी बात हुई थी और उन्होंने कहा था कि मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से पूरा सहयोग मिल रहा है। कहीं न कहीं गड़बड़ी जरूर है—या मेरी समझ में गड़बड़ी है, या डा० श्रीमाली के कहने में गड़बड़ी है, या माननीय सदस्य के कहने में गड़बड़ी है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में मुख्य मंत्री से भी बात की है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, डा० श्रीमाली से मेरी बात हुई है और उन्होंने कहा है कि जितना कोअपरेशन उनको आज मिल रहा है, उतना इससे पहले नहीं मिला था।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** आर० एस० एस० को बैन कर दिया जाये।

**श्री सुधाकर पांडेय :** आर० एस० एस० को बैन करना केन्द्रीय सरकार का काम है, प्रांतीय सरकार का नहीं। आज हमारा जो कानून है उसके अन्तर्गत किसी को जबर्दस्ती निकाल कर नहीं फैंक सकते। मकान खाली कराने के लिये न्यायालय में जाना पड़ता है।

**श्री एस० एस० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :** हम, तो भगवान से यह प्रार्थना करते हैं कि भूचाल आ जाये और वह बिल्डिंग गिर जाये।

**श्री सुधाकर पांडेय :** बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के आन्दोलन के समय हम लोग जो बात कहते थे, हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट मित्र उस समय उसका विरोध करते थे, लेकिन मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि जो बात हम उस समय कहते थे, वही बात आज वे कह रहे हैं।

जहां तक अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय का सम्बन्ध है, जब 1967 में काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक पर चर्चा हो रही थी, तो सरकार की ओर से कहा गया था कि उस विधेयक के माडल पर अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में एक बिल बनेगा, उसमें थोड़ा बहुत परिवर्तन हो जायेगा। और जब वही हुआ—मैं समझता हूं कि उसमें थोड़ा बहुत परिवर्तन हुआ होगा, अधिक परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है—तो उस पर शोर-गुल मचाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने कहा है कि विश्वविद्यालय में जनतंत्र की स्थापना होनी चाहिये। कोई भी व्यक्ति इससे इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है कि जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली को महत्व दिया जाना चाहिये। किन्तु जैसे मैंने पहले प्रश्न उठाया था, जनतंत्र किस लिये—क्या साम्प्रदायिकता की वृद्धि के लिये जनतंत्र की स्थापना होनी चाहिये, क्या वोटों के लिये आत्मा या आदर्श का सोदा करना चाहिये। आज जो श्री बनारसी दास अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में जाकर उस



[ श्री सुधाकर पाण्डेय ]

लाइफ मेम्बर—जीवन भर के लिये सदस्य— बन रहे हैं, एक समय था कि उनके नेताओं, श्री सी० बी० गुप्ता और श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी, ने यह मांग की थी कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के मेडिकल कालेज में रिजर्वेशन न हो, रिजर्वेशन तोड़ दिया जाये, और वह तोड़ा भी गया। इसकी तुलना में आज श्री कमलापति का कहना है कि अगर विश्वविद्यालय की ऐकेडेमिक बाडीज या ऐक्सीक्यूटिव बाडीज चाहें कि चूँकि वे लोग पिछड़े हुये हैं, इसलिये उनको रिजर्वेशन मिले, तो उनको इसका अधिकार है। माननीय सदस्य इससे पता लगा लें कि कौन सा शासन डेमोक्रेटिक है।

यदि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय की ऐक्सीक्यूटिव के लोग या अन्य लोग चाहते हैं कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक में परिवर्तन हो, और यदि उसमें परिवर्तन होता है, तो उस पर किसी को आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन चाहे काशी विश्वविद्यालय में हिन्दू साम्प्रदायिकता हो और चाहे अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में मुस्लिम साम्प्रदायिकता हो, अगर सरकार साम्प्रदायिकता के सामने एक बार झुकी, तो उसका अन्त कहाँ होगा? देश के टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जाने में उसका अन्त होगा और वह किसी भी व्यक्ति को स्वीकार नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि शिक्षा रहेगी, तो देश रहेगा, राष्ट्रियता रहेगी, तो देश आगे बढ़ेगा। यदि इस पर किसी प्रकार का समझौता किया गया, तो बहुत बुरा होगा।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री चन्द्रपूजन, ने ऐकेडेमियों का उल्लेख किया है। मैंने

अपने भाषण के शुरू में कहा है कि आज हमारा देश एक बौद्धिक और सांस्कृतिक शमशान बन रहा है। अगर इस देश में समाजवाद होगा, तो उसकी कोई न कोई संस्कृति होगी, और उसकी मूल धारा वह होगी, जो इस जमीन पर पनपी है, और वह धारा रही है नाना प्रकार के वेदों के द्वारा अभद्र और समानता देखने की। समाजवाद हो, या कोई भी वाद हो, इससे मतभेद नहीं हो सकता है।

लेकिन हमारी तीनों ऐकेडेमियों ने कोई भी ऐसा अच्छा काम नहीं किया है, जो देश में सांस्कृतिक जीवन का पुनरुद्धार कर सके। देश में ऐकेडेमियां हीनी चाहियें सांस्कृतिक जीवन के पुनरुद्धार के लिये, लेकिन इन ऐकेडेमियों का काम अच्छा नहीं रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो रिपोर्ट आई है उसके सम्बन्ध में जनतन्त्र का यह तकाजा है कि उन ऐकेडेमियों से रिपोर्ट मांग ली जाए कि उनका क्या जवाब है? शायद जवाब आया हो और शायद न आया हो, किन्तु यदि वे जवाब न दें, तो उसके लिये देश की प्रगति न रोकी जाये और उस पर कोई न कोई कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये, ताकि देश के लोग समझें कि देश में साहित्य, संस्कृति और कला के लिये भी कुछ काम हो रहा है।

डा० गोविन्द दास ने हिन्दी की बड़ी चर्चा की। मैं हिन्दी का पक्षधर हूँ, लेकिन मैं हिन्दी को तोड़ने वाली भाषा नहीं मानता हूँ। यदि हिन्दी चली जाये और राष्ट्र बच जाये, तो मैं स्वीकार कर लूँगा कि हिन्दी जाये और राष्ट्र रहे। किसी डायरेक्टर के

रहने या न रहने से हिन्दी आगे नहीं बढ़ेगी। हिन्दी तभी बढ़ेगी, जब हमारे भीतर यह भावना और यह संकल्प होगा कि हम विदेशी भाषा को उठा फेंकेगे, क्योंकि विदेशी भाषा के रहने से हमारी शिक्षा का व्यय-भार बढ़ता है, शिक्षा का मूल तत्व जन-जन के मानस तक नहीं पहुंचता है और हमारा जीवन उतना आगे नहीं बढ़ पाता है, जितना बढ़ना चाहिये। विश्व में ज्ञान जिस गति से बढ़ रहा है, हम उस गति से तभी चल सकते हैं, जब कि भारतीय भाषाओं में शिक्षा हो।

मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय को उसके अच्छे कार्यों के लिये बधायी देता हूं। किन्तु मैं यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि उसके कार्य करने की गति बड़ी मन्द है। जिस गति से कार्य होना चाहिये, वह गति नहीं आ पा रही है। उसका कारण हम लोग भी हो सकते हैं, और लोग भी हो सकते हैं।

मैंने ओपन विश्वविद्यालय की बात कही थी। मुझे आश्वासन दिया गया कि वह खुल जायेगा। इसके लिये एक कमेटी बनी, किन्तु पता नहीं, आज तक उसकी रिपोर्ट आई है या नहीं। शायद उसमें कई वर्ष लग जायेंगे। शायद जब हम दूसरा चुनाव लड़ कर यहां आयेंगे, तब उसकी रिपोर्ट आयेगी।

एक लेबर विश्वविद्यालय, वर्कर्स यूनिवर्सिटी, की कल्पना की जानी चाहिये। जहां हमारी हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज स्थित हैं, वहां हजारों श्रमिक काम करते हैं। उन स्थानों पर विश्वविद्यालय या डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किये जाने चाहिये, जिनमें वर्कर्स अपने खाली समय में अपने ज्ञान का संवर्द्धन करें और उस ज्ञान का उपयोग अपने प्रमोशन के लिये और अपने जीवन को मंगलमय बनाने के लिये करें।

प्राइवेट परीक्षाओं की व्यवस्था फिर से की जानी चाहिये। अगर कारेसपांडस

कोर्स पर्याप्त सिद्ध नहीं होता है, तो हर एक यूनिवर्सिटी प्राइवेट परीक्षाओं की व्यवस्था करे। जो लोग काम करते हैं, अगर वे ज्ञान-वृद्धि करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने से ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के फंडामेंटल राईट पर प्रतिबन्ध लगता है और देश के निर्माण पर प्रतिरोध लगता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में अपने प्रभाव का प्रयोग करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I think we are all well agreed that food and education must receive the topmost priority for our people in free India. But we have not done this so far. Both these priorities have been set aside, by and large, and the last 25 years of our freedom have brought us to a situation where we are deficient in food and still more deficient in education. I am never tired of repeating that it is a great tragedy that the hon. Minister of Education in our country for many years has not been a full member of the Union Cabinet.

In a country where the Ministry of Education is not represented by a full-fledged Member in the Cabinet, it shows the kind of priority and the kind of value that the Government and administration attach to education. I am hoping very much that before long, the Minister of Education, whoever he may be, will become a full-fledged Member of the Cabinet.

Sir, since independence and even before, people belonging to all kinds of fields and particularly those at the very top and even after independence, men like the Presidents, Vice Presidents or the Prime Ministers and what is more surprising and distress-

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]  
sing is that even the Education Ministers, all have been saying on all kinds of public platforms that there is something radically wrong with our education. Now, I cannot say that. None of them has the imagination or the intelligence. I do not say that they lack both these things. I only say that none of them has the courage of their conviction to put into practice what, they think, ought to be done with regard to radical reforms in our educational system.

Sir, it is a great tragedy that in spite of 25 years which have rolled by nothing much significant has been done in the realm of education. Sir, the annual report of the Ministry of Education incidentally, makes a very dull reading. I am glad that the Ministry of Education is being headed by two esteemed professors both the Minister of Education and his colleague are Professors. I wish that these two hon. gentlemen and learned professors do spend some time in re-drafting a portion of this report so that it may become a much more interesting document. After 25 years of independence, they have given us some kind of a picture of educated youth and educated Indians. But unfortunately we find that the picture that we get is only an all round confusion and all-round chaos. This report speaks that the Ministry of Education have been doing something. They only think of this scheme or that scheme. After 25 years of independence they are going on with the setting up of more buildings. They are going to set up Bharat Bhavans in Delhi as also in other parts of the country. What is needed is not a Bhavan but a new individual and a new youth who will vibrate with new ideas, new imagination, new skills, new learning new enthusiasm and new dedication.

I do not think that the Ministry of Education has done anything useful in this regard. In the very short time at my disposal, I shall briefly refer to a few points in a summary fashion. I hope this House will not take it that

I am trying to make my suggestions in my dogmatic manner. Now, first and foremost, want to put more emphasis on primary education. It is no use saying that the Government is aware of the constitutional directive of making primary education free, universal and compulsory. It is not enough. You will have to see that the education that you give in that regard is of such a quality that even the sons and daughters of the highest are going to these schools only. But at present they do not do so. What happens is that they go to other schools, public schools and even abroad where the standard of education is higher. You do not give the necessary facilities and the same quality of education to the vast number of children. Young children who are very intelligent and who have all the capacities and potentialities are being huddled into, and they are unable to utilise their capacities and knowledge. Closely connected with the question of quality of primary education is the salary drawn by the primary school teachers. The tragedy of this country is that even after 25 years of freedom, these primary school teachers get much lower pay than the scavengers and the peons. I am not saying that the scavengers and peons should be paid less. But is the scavengers job more important than the person whose job it is to mould young minds in the formative period? This is a very sorry state of affairs.

Let me come to the problem of college and university education. What do we see here? In spite of 25 years of freedom, these are far from becoming temples of learning and far from becoming institutions where there is quest for truth, they become or continue to remain the old colonial types of structures where professors and other people are not able to do anything by way of research and so on. You still find that in almost all our universities the colonial heritage persists. Administration is more important than the academic matters. Administration prevails

over academic matters. This has got to be eradicated. We have to break fresh ground. These universities must become places where minds are cultivated, citizenship developed and critical independent thinking vigorously promoted.

Coming to adult education, the current term is "continuing education", it is not enough that we get educated formally. Even after our formal education is completed, our informal education must go on as a life long process. I feel sad that the Education Ministry and Department of Social Welfare have given very little money to voluntary institutions in regard to the promotion of adult or continuing education.

I shall not say anything about UGC because the UGC Report may come up later during this session for discussion and I may have an opportunity to speak on that.

I agree with other hon. members that the budget for education is miserably poor. Even if you add up the education budgets of the various States, the amount is not that big. This only shows the wrong priority we are giving to education. If we want to see our children develop, education must have a larger share. At least the Education Ministry must pull its weight and influence to see that the education budget is not cut in times of emergency and crisis, because generally education is the first casualty when there is an emergency.

We must see that our educational institutions, particularly universities and colleges, are freed from the dangers, difficulties and obstacles put forward by politicians. In a large number of universities appointments are made on political considerations. I have no particular name in mind, but in a number of cases persons discredited in political life and in Parliament and elsewhere have been offered Vice-Chancellorship because they have

to be given some job. Unless politicians are kept miles away from our educational institutions, we would not be able to have any improvement.

I want to say something about teachers on whom so much depends. What are we doing to attract the best talent for this profession? Look at their poor pay, insecurity of service and absence of freedom to experiment. That is why Khurasanis and Naralikars go abroad because in this country they have no freedom to experiment in their laboratories and classrooms. If we want good teachers, we must see to it that all these deficiencies are removed. This is the only way to eliminate student unrest. Unless a dialogue takes place between the teachers and the students, we will not make any progress in education.

Lastly, I submit that any amount of money spent on developing education is not something which goes waste. Education is one of those areas where deficits are bound to increase. You can almost make it a general rule that greater the deficit, the better the progress. It may be a deficit in finance, but it is a great investment in terms of producing better citizens, because they are places where the spirit of dissent is allowed to grow and a healthy controversy is allowed to take place. It is on this spirit of dissent that educational institutions thrive. It is these matters that are developing democracy to such a large extent. I hope, therefore, that the few thoughts that I have placed before this hon. House will make my esteemed friends, Professor Nurul Hasan and his colleagues see that education gets good and top priority, that all the wrong pictures and perversions that we have been seeing will be eliminated, that the chaos and confusion will go and that we will have a picture of a new India, vibrant India and a better India which will find a place in the comity of nations.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana):  
Mr. Chairman, while supporting the

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

**Demands for Grants of the Education Ministry.** I have to say that the amount allocated this year is much less than the amount we find in the revised budget of last year. The difference is nearly Rs. 13 crores. I am sorry to say that after 25 years of independence we have not learnt the lesson that expenditure on education is an investment in man. We invest in machines, brick and mortar but we fail to invest adequate amounts in human beings. This makes one feel that education is a neglected department at the Centre.

16.52 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

The most unsatisfactory aspect of our education is the condition of primary education. It was more than 90 years ago that the grand old man, Dadabhai Naoroji, demanded free and compulsory education for children in the whole of India. Naturally, the foreign government did not pay heed to his request. Later on, Shri G. K. Gokhale tried his best to see that primary education was made compulsory in the whole of India. But, on administrative and financial grounds this request was not accepted. After 1919 the State Governments tried to expand primary education.

What was the position at the time of the achievement of freedom? The percentage of literacy was only 14 in 1947. After 26 years of freedom i.e. by the year 1971 we could raise the percentage to 39.51. During this period of 25 years we made considerable progress. Even then, the number of illiterates today is much greater than in 1947. So, we are in a very deplorable condition. Further, the percentage of literacy among girls is much lower than among boys. At the end of the Fourth Plan the number of children receiving primary education will be 85 per cent. The other 15 per cent would be almost all girls. That means that 30 per cent of our girls

would not be receiving primary education in our country even at the end of the Fourth Plan. This is a terrible state of affairs. This should be treated with the greatest urgency and primary education should be given the highest priority in the Fifth Plan.

The quality of education is simply deplorable. Among the students who join the first standard only 35 per cent go up to the fifth class. Even though the question of the quality of education has been discussed a number of times, no effort has been made to improve it. For this purpose it is necessary that we have major reforms. So far as teachers are concerned, we should train not only matriculates but also induct some graduates into the primary field. It is to improve the level of primary education that the Central Board of Education has proposed that in the Fifth Plan we should have model primary schools which will not create bossism or superiority complex, as suggested by Shri Chandrappan, but which will make for higher and better type of education and which will not exclude children of the deprived sections of the community. Such model primary schools can be located in each development block. 50 per cent of the children can be taken from the sections which are backward and the remaining 50 per cent can be taken on merit from other sections of the community. Such model schools should centre around certain developmental activities. These will improve the methods of teaching and will make for search of talent. If we really want to improve the level of education, we will have to experiment in this way. I suggest to the hon. Minister that advance action may be taken in this field.

Another point which has been discussed *ad nauseam* for the last 10 years is about the reorganisation of secondary education, the division of period between 10 years and 2 and 3.

years. That has been hanging fire for a long time. In my state, for instance; the schools said, "We will accept the scheme of 2 years after the Matriculation so that the boys can go for college education afterwards for 3 years. We want laboratories; we want new buildings; we have to appoint teachers with M.A. and M.Sc. degrees. We have to give higher grades. We are prepared to do it provided the Government finances the expenditure." The Government did not have the money. But, I suggest, we go ahead with this scheme. We should have at least 4 or 5 such schools in each district so that some real beginning could be made for improvement in the field of education.

What is happening in the country? We have ideas. The ideas have been given not only by our experts but by foreign experts also. But these ideas have not been tried. We have not shown any courage in experimenting on the lines of these ideas. We have not done it because of lack of courage and imagination. We should go ahead with this scheme. I suggest that so far as primary education is concerned, it should be given the highest priority. The annual Report says that we shall achieve the object of compulsory primary education in our country by the end of the Fifth Plan. I think, that is taking the whole thing in a rather leisurely manner. It should be given the highest priority and urgency. The hon. Minister is himself a teacher. I suggest to him that the objective should be achieved within the next two years. I hope, this suggestion will be considered seriously.

**श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित (खंडवा) :**

सभापति जी, किसी कुशल मल्लाह को जर्जरित नौका दी जाये, बिना किसी साज-सज्जा के और उस नदी में जहां खूब उताल तरंगें नाच रही हों, उसहे कहा जाय कि तू उस किनारे तक नौका चला ले जाय। तब क्या हालत होगी? वह नौका टूट जायेगी

और किनारे तक नहीं पहुंच पायेगी। वही हालत आज हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय की है। उनसे कहा जाता है कि युवकों के द्वारा क्रान्ति कराई जाये, क्योंकि युवक शिक्षित हैं, युवक मेधावी हैं, उसमें खोलने वाला खून है। लेकिन प्रश्न यह उठना है—जीवन के संघर्षों की चपेटों से उसकी शिक्षा डिग गई है, सामाजिक द्वन्द्वों के वे माप भार से उसकी मेधा शक्ति कुंठित हो गई है। जीवन के संघर्षों में सामाजिक द्वन्द्वों के हिमपात से पथराये उसके शरीर में कहां से खून खौलेगा? उसको कहा जाता है कि राष्ट्रीय उत्थान में वह हमारा सहयोग दे, हमारे समाज का समाजीकरण करे। उस नवयुवक और उस विद्यार्थी को कहा जाता है कि वह देश के चरित्र निर्माण में समाज और व्यक्ति के समाजीकरण में सहयोग दे लेकिन वह अपना सहयोग कैसे दे सकेगा जब कि हम उसके पाठ्यक्रम में वही बावा आदम के जमाने के घिसे पिटे द्विरर्थक ज्ञान देने वाले विषय ही रखें और रटन्त क्षमता पर आधारित प्रचलित परीक्षा प्रणाली रख जिसमें कि विद्यार्थी व्यर्थ में अपने जीवन के बहुमूल्य वर्षों की बलि दे दें। इतना ही नहीं, जब वह प्रमाणपत्रों की पांटली बांध कर वहां से निकलता है तो रोजगार के दरवाजे पर भटकता हुआ हताश होकर बैठ जाता है और उसको कुछ नजर नहीं आता है। वह कुंठा ग्रसित हो जाता है उसमें खीज उत्पन्न होती है और फिर उस खीज को वह किसी भी मार्ग के द्वारा निकालने के लिये तैयार हो जाता है। वह कहता है कि जो समाज, जो शासन मेरे को सिवाय निराशा के और कुछ नहीं देता है तो

[श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित]

फिर उस समाज का विध्वंस हो। उस समाज के प्रति उसक कुंठा भावना जागृत होती है और वह चाहता है कि इस समाज का सत्यानाश हो क्योंकि वह कुंठा से ग्रसित हो जाता है, वह जीवन के संघर्षों में हताश हो जाता है। वह और क्या सोचेगा ?

17 hrs.

आज विश्वविद्यालय के पुनीत प्रांगण में हम क्या देखते हैं ? अन्तर्द्वन्द्वों को, असंगतियों को और जो वहां के बड़े बड़े शिक्षकों के बीच में छीना झपटी का वातावरण है उसको हम यह कह कर छिपा देते हैं कि विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता है। यह हम नहीं देखते कि आज उपकुलपतियों की नियुक्ति राजनीतिक संरक्षण के रूप में की जाती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि शासन से कि श्री मदन मोहन मालवीय, डा० परांजपे, गंगानाथ झा, अमरनाथ झा, आशुतोष मुखर्जी जैसे उपकुलपति कहां हैं जैसा कि हमारे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने बताया, एक समय था, जब इलाहाबाद, बनारस, कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालयों पर हमें गुमान था, हमें नाज था, हम गौरव महसूस करते थे कि ऐसे भी हमारे यहां विश्वविद्यालय हैं। उस समय मावलवीय जी की यह ध्वनि—मातृ देवो भव, पितृ देवो भव, सत्यात् न प्रमिदितव्यम्—बनारस की इंटों से निकलती थी। परन्तु आज वहां के प्रोफेसर वहां के बड़े बड़े शिक्षक विद्यार्थियों के कंधे पर बन्दूक चलाकर अपना स्वार्थ सिद्ध करना चाहते हैं। आज वहां पर गुटबाजी का निर्माण होता है। लड़के ही नहीं बल्कि शिक्षक गुटबाजी करते हैं।

जब तक हम विद्यार्थियों को इस गुटबाजी से दूर नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमारे विश्वविद्यालय पुनीत नहीं हो सकते हैं।

पहले ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के टाइम में हमारी शिक्षा के पिछले दरवाजे जो सरकारी दफ्तरों की ओर खुले हुये थे, मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज भी हमारे विद्यालयों के पिछले दरवाजे सरकारी दफ्तरों की ओर खुले हुये हैं। आज भी जो लड़के वहां से निकलते हैं वे केवल यह आशा लेकर निकलते हैं कि हमें कोई नौकरी करनी है। उसे कोई आस्था या कोई प्रेम शारीरिक श्रम से नहीं है। आज किसी भी पढ़े लिखे आदमी में शारीरिक श्रम के प्रति कोई आस्था नहीं है। आज अमरीका का एक इंजीनियर या जर्मनी का इंजीनियर किसी यंत्र को सुधारने के लिये जाता है तो उसे डामर में कोलतार में अपने हाथ बढ़ाने के लिये किसी प्रकार का कोई संकोच नहीं होता है। परन्तु हमारे यहां का कोई इंजीनियर अगर कोई काम करने के लिये जाता है तो वह अपने को भव्यता का नमूना समझता है, वह समझता है कि मैं भव्य पुरुष हूं, मैं कोलतार में अपने हाथ क्यों बढाऊं। तो शारीरिक श्रम के प्रति आस्था न पैदा करना, यह आज की शिक्षा में एक बड़ा भारी दोष है। उद्योगों के प्रति भी कोई आस्था हमारे शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम में नहीं है। हम राजनीतिज्ञ पैदा करते हैं, हम शिक्षा शास्त्री पैदा करते हैं, हम अर्थ शास्त्री पैदा करते हैं, हम डाक्टर पैदा करते हैं, हम इंजीनियर पैदा करते हैं लेकिन क्या हम आज ऐसे भी विद्यार्थी पैदा

करते हैं जो कि विश्वविद्यालय के द्वार के बाहर निकल कर यह सोचें कि मेरा हित किसमें है और मेरा अहित किस में है ? जो. हमने शिक्षा प्राप्त की है उसमें कौन सा ज्ञान प्राप्त किया है ? यदि हम अंग्रेजी का एक विषय रख सकते हैं, यदि हम और दूसरे विषय रख सकते हैं तो हमारे जो मोशनल स्टडी और समाज दर्शन के विषय हैं उनको कम्पलसरी क्यों न रखा जाय ।

हमारे सामने दो विकल्प हैं । एक तो यह है कि हम सरकारीकरण कर दें और पढ़ने वालों को यह आश्वामन दे दें कि शिक्षा प्राप्त करके निकलने के बाद हम तुमको नौकरी देंगे । जिस प्रकार से और दूसरे साम्यवादी देशों में होता है । या फिर हमें विद्यार्थी के मस्तिष्क से यह भावना निकालनी पड़ेगी कि तेरे को जो शिक्षा दी जा रही है वह नौकरी के लिये नहीं दी जा रही है । यानी या तो शिक्षा के साथ साथ आप यह भावना दें कि नौकरी देने का काम भी सरकार का होगा या फिर यह कहें कि जो शिक्षा दी जाती है वह केवल नौकरी के लिये नहीं दी जा रही है तुझे काम करना पड़ेगा । आज की स्थिति में विश्वविद्यालय से बाहर निकल कर लड़के हताश हो जाते हैं । उसके ऊपर उसके मां बाप का भारी व्यय हो जाता है । वह जब देखता है कि मेरे मां बाप ने मेरे ऊपर इतना पैसा खर्च कर दिया है तो उसके बाद वह निराश होकर धूमने लगता है और जब सिवाय आक्रोश के, सिवाय कुंठा के और सिवाय निराशा के उसके हाथ कुछ नहीं आता तो वह प्राग बबूला हो जाता है ।

मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप दो बातें कीजिये । एक तो जैसा मैंने विकल्प दिया वह कीजिये और दूसरे रटन्त क्षमता पर आधारित जो आपकी परीक्षा प्रणाली है उसको आप दूर करें । वह परीक्षा केवल रटन्त प्रणाली पर आधारित होती है और उससे कोई सार नहीं निकलता है । उसके दैनन्दनी जीवन की परीक्षा लीजिये । अपनी शिक्षा में रहते हुये समाज के प्रति उसने क्या काम किया है उससे सम्बन्धित भी आप उसके कार्यकलाप देखिये । खेल में उसने क्या किया इसको देखिये । इन सारी बातों की जांच के बाद परीक्षा प्रणाली में आपको परिवर्तन करना चाहिये । केवल रटन्त विद्या ही उचित नहीं है । अक्षर ज्ञान तो केवल स्मरण शक्ति पर रहता है उससे बुद्धि का विकास नहीं होता है । हमारी जो आयोजना बनी थी मेरे ख्याल से उसका मूल लक्ष्य यह था कि हम इन्सान पैदा करेंगे, हम मानव का विकास करेंगे, और मानव पूंजी का निर्माण करेंगे लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है ? आज मानव पूंजी का निर्माण नहीं हो रहा है । हम भौतिक पूंजी का निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं । उपलब्धियों का जब हम आंकलन करते हैं तो मानवीय चातुर्य या प्रशिक्षित कल्पना शक्ति की तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाता है । स्थूल चीजों की प्राप्ति में ही हम अपनी इतिश्री समझ लेते हैं कि हमने बहुत काम कर लिया है । अब एक परम्परा पैदा हुई है कि प्रयोगशालायें खोल दी जायें । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि प्रयोगशालायें क्या कोई वृक्ष हैं जो लगाते ही फल देने लगेंगे ? प्रयोगशालायें या इंजीनियरिंग कालेज



## [श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित]

खोलने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा जब तक कि उसका प्रयोग करने की विद्या आप नहीं सिखायेंगे। आज हमें खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जापान जैसा देश जो कि 1946 में युद्ध के कारण जर्जरित हो गया था जब वहां भूमि सुधार कानून बना, तो दस काश्तकारों में नौ ऐनी थे, जो उस कानून को समझ सकते थे हमारे देश में आज ऐसे कितने काश्तकार हैं, जिनमें उनके लिये बनाये जाने वाले कानूनों को समझने की क्षमता हो?—मुश्किल से दस में से एक काश्तकार निकलेगा, जो उन कानूनों को समझ सके। यही कारण है कि जापान ने कृषि में ही नहीं, अपितु उद्योग में भी एशिया में सर्वोच्च स्थान प्राप्त किया।

चाइना का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है। वहां हाफ-एण्ड-हाफ स्कूल हैं, जहां तीन घंटे कृषि-कार्यसीखना और तीन अन्य घंटे शिक्षा प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य है। वहां जब लड़का पढ़ कर निकलता है, तो उसके लिये गांवों में जाना—बैंक टू दि विलेजिज—आवश्यक हो जाता है, ताकि वह वहां जाकर लोगों को सिखा ही नहीं सके किन्तु उनसे कुछ सीख भी सकें।

जापान में केवल कृषि का ही उत्थान नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि वहां यंत्रोपकरण, टेक्नालाजी, में भी अपूर्व प्रगति हुई है। वहां टेक्नालाजी प्रधानता दी गई है, प्रयोग करने की क्षमता पर बल दिया गया है, क्योंकि केवल विकास करना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है, अपितु जब तक हमारे पास विकास को कार्यान्वित करने और विकास का प्रयोग करने का ज्ञान नहीं होगा, उस दिशा में हमारा ग्रेन डेवलप नहीं होगा, तब तक हम प्रगति नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इसलिये हमें पहले यह काम करना पड़ेगा कि हम अपने वर्तमान पाठ्यक्रमों में सुधार करें। अगर राष्ट्रीय विचारशीलता का कोई मापदंड है तो आने वाले नागरिकों को दिया जाने वाला बौद्धिक खाद्य, अर्थात् हमारा पाठ्यक्रम, है। इसलिये हमें अपने पाठ्यक्रमों को सुधारना पड़ेगा।

अभी डा० गोविन्द दास ने कहा है कि हम संकुलरिज्म के नाम पर आध्यात्म को भूलते जा रहे हैं। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा था, मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पहले मध्य प्रदेश में बच्चों को पढ़ाया जाता था : “ग” से “गणेश”, लेकिन जब वहां पर पाठ्य-पुस्तकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ, तो यह समझा गया कि इससे सम्प्रदायवाद को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और इसलिए “ग” से “गणेश” के स्थान पर “ग” से “गधा” कर दिया गया। अगर पुस्तकों में “ग” से “गणेश” लिखने से सम्प्रदायवाद आता था, तो क्या “ग” से “गधा” लिखने से बेवकूफी नहीं आयेगी, क्योंकि बच्चे “ग” के रूप में गधा ही देखेंगे?

यह व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जाती कि हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, क्रिश्चियन, जैन और बौद्ध आदि सब धर्मों के अच्छे, अच्छे उदाहरण, उनके महान पुरुषों, पैगम्बरों और अवतारों—जैसे, महावीर स्वामी—की शिक्षाओं और कथाओं आदि के संकलित करके अपने प्राइमरी स्कूलों और माध्यमिक शालाओं के बच्चों को पढ़ाया जाये, ताकि उनको मानस का विकास हो ?

आज हमारे शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक नई हवा बह रही है। कारखानों में जो यूनियन-बाजी हड़तालें और नारेबाजी होती है, वह मारे विश्वविद्यालयों और स्कूलों तथा कालेजों में भी शुरू हो गई है। शासन को इसको बहुत जल्दी बन्द करना चाहिये। विश्वविद्यालयों और स्कूल-कालेजों में यह जो नई प्रवृत्ति शुरू हुई है, उसके लिये हम सब,

हमारे राजनेता, चाहे वे सत्तारूढ़ हों और चाहे सत्ताच्युत हों और चाहे वे किसी भी पाटों को बिलांग करते हों, जिम्मेदार हैं। हर एक आदमी ने अपना अपना रंगीन चश्मा लगा लिया है। सत्तारूढ़ या सत्ताच्युत राजनेताओं ने एक चश्मा लगाया है, विश्वविद्यालय की ऐकेडमी के लोगों ने दूसरा चश्मा लगाया है और फैकल्टी के लोगों ने तीसरा चश्मा लगाया है। हर एक आदमी अपने अपने चश्मे से विश्वविद्यालय को देखता है और बीमार विश्वविद्यालय की हर एक आदमी अलग अलग ढंग से उपचार करता है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि शिक्षा जगत में भ्रष्टाचार फैल रही है।

न केवल शासन का, बल्कि देश में रहने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का यह उत्तरदायित्व है कि साक्षरता को बढ़ाया जाये। यह काम केवल शासन के द्वारा नहीं होगा। साक्षरता, और वह भी क्रियात्मक साक्षरता, नारेवाजी से नहीं आयेगी, बल्कि इसके लिये जनता और शासन दोनों को मिल कर काम करना पड़ेगा। अगर हम चाहें कि बिना जनता के सहयोग के केवल शासन के द्वारा ही देश में साक्षरता आ जाये, तो वह सम्भव नहीं है।

आपने जो मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिये मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

श्री धनशाह प्रधान (शहडोल) : सभापति महोदय, इस मंत्रालय की मांगों के अन्तर्गत मैं अपनी बात केवल समाज कल्याण विभाग तक ही सीमित रखूंगा। समाज कल्याण सम्बन्धी अनेक कार्यों का उत्तरदायित्व इस मंत्रालय पर है। बच्चों के लिये विशेष पोषक आहार और गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिये पोषक तत्व योजना से लगभग 32 लाख व्यक्ति लाभ उठा रहे हैं। बाल कल्याण परियोजनायें, शहरों में नौकरी करने वाली महिलाओं के लिये होस्टल सुविधायें और मदिरा निषेध आदि कार्य भी यह मंत्रालय कर रहा है।

किन्तु महिलाओं की दशा में कोई उल्लेखनीय सुधार नहीं हुआ है। आज हमारे देश में महिलाओं की जागृति हो रही है और वे अनेक क्षेत्रों में आगे आ रही हैं, लेकिन उनके सामने अनेक समस्याएँ हैं। बहुधा महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में अनेक घटनाएँ देश में होती रहती हैं। सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी कार्यालयों में काम करने वाली महिलाओं को अधिक सुविधायें देनी चाहिये और उन्हें समान काम के लिये समान वेतन मिलना चाहिये। कार्यालय में काम करने वाली जो महिलाएँ घर में गृहस्ती की देखभाल करती हैं, उन्हें दोहरा काम करना पड़ता है। अतः उन्हें अधिक सुविधायें और राहत देने की आवश्यकता है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाली महिला कर्मचारियों को बसों में प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये और यह भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि बार-बार उनका ट्रांसफर न हो। शहरों में उनके लिये होस्टल निर्माण के लिये उदारतापूर्वक आर्थिक सहायता दी जाये। उन्हें अपनी शिकायतें विभाग के अध्यक्ष तक पहुँचाने की इजाजत होनी चाहिये और उनके विरुद्ध अनुशासन की कार्यवाही न की जाये।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सरकारी नौकरियों में महिला कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं के बारे में रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की है। उसमें दिखे गये मूल्यवान सुझावों पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

भारत की जनसंख्या का पाँचवाँ हिस्सा अनुसूचित जन-जातियाँ, आदिम जातियाँ, घुमक्कड़ जातियाँ और बनजारे आदि हैं। 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार आदिवासियों और आदिम जन जातियों की संख्या लगभग 38 करोड़ है। संविधान के अन्तर्गत समाज के इन पिछड़े और दुर्बल वर्गों को विशेष संरक्षण और सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं। उनके

**[श्री धनशाह प्रधान]**

लिये विशेष शिक्षा और आर्थिक उन्नति के प्रावधान हैं। किन्तु यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में उनके प्रति अन्याय और अनाचार की घटनाएँ होती रहती हैं।

स्वतंत्रता के पच्चीस वर्ष बीतने पर भी देश में आज बहुत बड़ी संख्या में ये लोग दयनीय स्थिति में रह रहे हैं। उनके रहने के लिये ठीक मकान नहीं हैं। उनके गांवों में आने-जाने के रास्ते अच्छी स्थिति में नहीं हैं। पटवारी और तहसीलदार आदि सरकारी अधिकारी उन को परेशान करते हैं।

कोयला खदान क्षेत्रों में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों से उन की जमीन छीन ली गई है और उनको कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है।

**शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० नूरुल हसन):** मैं दखल नहीं देना चाहता, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों का मामला समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय से निकाल कर गृह मंत्रालय को दे दिया गया है।

**श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** सभापति महोदय, मैं पहले निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि मैं समाज कल्याण के विषय पर थोड़ा सा प्रकाश डालूंगा।

**सभापति महोदय:** अगर इस मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत वह विभाग नहीं है तो उसकी चर्चा यहां करने से तो आपको कोई जवाब उसका मिलेगा नहीं। वह विभाग गृह मंत्रालय में चला गया है। वह विषय आया और चला गया तो उसको अब छोड़िये।

**श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में जैसा कि पांडेय जी ने बताया कि आदिवासियों के गांवों में स्कूलों की व्यवस्था और उद्योगों में उनके लिए मजदूरी की व्यवस्था

होनी चाहिए, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि उनके गांवों में अच्छी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए तथा उन्हें मुफ्त शिक्षा प्रदान की जानी चाहिए।

शहडोल जिला आदिवासी क्षेत्र है जहां कई एक ऐसे विद्यालय हैं जिन्हें शासन से अनुदान प्राप्त होता रहा है। किन्तु उनका अनुदान बन्द कर दिया गया है और उनकी स्थिति खराब होती जा रही है। तो जहां ऐसी स्थिति है जहां विद्यालय बन्द होने वाले हैं और जिन्हें पहले अनुदान प्राप्त होता रहा है उन्हें शासन की ओर से अनुदान दिलाने की कृपा की जाय ताकि वहां के बच्चों की शिक्षा का समुचित इंतजाम हो सके।

इसके अंतर्गत जहां तक खेलकूद और समाज कल्याण आदि के कार्यों का सम्बन्ध है, आदिवासी क्षेत्र में मेरा निवेदन है कि खेलों की व्यवस्था और क्लबों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिससे कि वहां के लोग कुछ शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकें और जहां वह देश का समाचार सुन सकें। जहां ऐसे पिछड़े समाज के लोग हैं वहां इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिससे वे भी कुछ लाभ इससे उठा सकें, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

**श्री अमर सिंह चौधरी (मांडवी) :** सभापति महोदय, शिक्षा एवं समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। वैसे किसी भी राष्ट्र के उत्थान के लिए शिक्षा का उचित प्रबन्ध होना जरूरी है। हमारे देश ने स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् कुछ प्रगति जरूर की है, औद्योगिक प्रगति की है, आर्थिक विकास किया है, विज्ञान का विकास हुआ है। लेकिन मैं खेद के साथ बताना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा के बारे में हम ने बहुत कम सोचा है। हमारी शिक्षा का ढांचा बहुत बेढंगा है। अंग्रेजों के जमाने का जो शिक्षा का ढांचा चला आ रहा है वह हमें बदलना होगा। हम हर रोज शिक्षा के बारे में परिवर्तन करने के लिए डिस्कशन

करते हैं। कुछ दिनों पहले महाराष्ट्र के सेवासमिति में शिक्षा का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था जिसमें हमारी प्रधान मंत्री भी उपस्थित थीं और कई राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्री भी उपस्थित थे। कई यूनिवर्सिटीज के चांसलर और वाइस-चांसलर सब उपस्थित थे। उन सब लोगों ने यह मत रखा था कि जो हमारी वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली है उसको बदलना होगा, उसमें परिवर्तन करना होगा। मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य है कि हम सब लोग इस में सहमत हैं, हम सब लोग शिक्षा में परिवर्तन चाहते हैं तो अब तक परिवर्तन क्यों नहीं ला सके? परिवर्तन के लिए कौन रोकता है ?

शिक्षा के अंदर जो कमी है उसको देखते हुए हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ मौलिक विचार रखे थे। लेकिन उनके विचार भी हम भूल गये हैं। गांधी जी शिक्षा को जीवन के लिए उपयोगी बनाना चाहते थे। वह डिग्री और प्रमाणपत्रों को महत्व नहीं देते थे। वह चाहते थे कि देश का हर नौजवान आत्मनिर्भर, स्वाभिव्याप्त और चरित्रशील बने। क्या हमारी शिक्षा में यह सिद्धान्त चरितार्थ हुआ है। अगर नहीं तो क्यों हम यह शिक्षा इतनी देर तक चालू रखे हैं ?

आजकल गुजरात में और महाराष्ट्र में बुनियादी शिक्षा, नई तालीम की शिक्षा दी जाती है और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री भी उस शिक्षा की बड़ी सराहना करती हैं। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री भी नई तालीम की शिक्षा की बड़ी प्रशंसा करते हैं। लेकिन जब उस पर भ्रमल करने की बात आती है तो वे लोग उससे दूर हट जाते हैं। गुजरात में और साउथ गुजरात में हम ऐसी सस्थाएँ चलाते हैं और हायर एजुकेशन के लिए गांधी जी के सिद्धांत के अनुसार एक सस्था एक छोटे से गांव में गांधी विद्यापीठ के नाम से चल रही है। उसको आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त नहीं होती और उसको मान्यता भी अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

हम मान्यता के लिए बात करते हैं तो मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि यू०जी०सी० उसको मान्यता नहीं देती है। एक ओर तो नई तालीम की शिक्षा के ऊपर जोर देते हैं और दूसरी ओर हम इस प्रकार का कार्य करते हैं। हमारी शिक्षा में भेदभाव की नीति चल रही है। गरीबों के लड़के अलग स्कूलों में पढ़ाये जाते हैं और बड़े लोगों के, अमीरों के, मंत्रियों के और अफसरों के लड़के अच्छे स्कूलों में पढ़ाये जाते हैं। इस पर हमें उतना एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन एतराज इस बात पर है कि जो गरीबों के बच्चे नई तालीम के स्कूलों से पढ़े हुए होते हैं उनका उचित सम्मान सरकार नहीं करती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उनका उचित सम्मान हो। सरकार से मैं यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जब हम नई तालीम की बात करते हैं तो उसका उचित सम्मान करना जरूरी है।

बाल शिक्षा का प्रचार एवं प्रसार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बहुत कम हुआ है। मजदूर बस्तियों में बाल शिक्षा की सुविधाएँ होनी चाहिए ताकि उन बच्चों में हम पढ़ाई की रुचि पैदा कर सकें।

जितने माननीय सदस्य यहां बोले हैं सब ने यह कहा है कि प्राइमरी शिक्षा फ्री होनी चाहिए, हायर एजुकेशन भी फ्री करनी चाहिए। लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे कितने ही गांव ऐसे हैं जहां लड़कों के बैठकर पढ़ने के लिए मकान नहीं हैं। हजारों लड़के पेड़ के नीचे बैठ कर पढ़ते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि शिक्षा को फ्री करने के बदले हम उन गांवों में पहले स्कूल के लिए बिल्डिंगें बनायें। अभी तक यह काम नहीं हो पा रहा है

हरिजन, आदिवासी एवं पहाड़ी प्रदेशों में होस्टल-कम-स्कूल का बड़े पैमाने पर इंतजाम करने की आवश्यकता है। युगों से पीड़ित और दलित लोगों के उत्कर्ष के लिए सरकार जितना करे उतना कम है।

समाज कल्याण के बारे में एक दो बातें मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। बूढ़ों को, और विकलांगों

[श्री अमर सिंह चौधरी]

को पेंशन देनी चाहिए और जो संस्थाएँ इस सेवा कार्य में जुटी हैं उन्हें प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय : शिक्षा मंत्री ने बताया कि वह विषय शिक्षा मंत्रालय से निकल कर के गृह मंत्रालय में चला गया है । इसलिए आप शिक्षा की बात कीजिये ।

श्री अमर सिंह चौधरी : पोषण-युक्त आहार जो बच्चों को दिया जाता है उसकी में बड़ी प्रशंसा करता हूँ और सारी हरिजन और आदिवासी बस्तियों में यह कार्यक्रम ठीक से चलाये जाने का अनुरोध करता हूँ ।

प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की कमी को हमें पूरा करना चाहिए और स्टाफ और दवाइयों का प्रबन्ध ठीक तरह से करना चाहिए ।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे ऐसे हजारों गांव हैं जहाँ पीने का पानी नहीं है । उन गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ।

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and of Culture. The hon. Minister said that from social welfare department the tribal welfare had been transferred to the Home Ministry and we hope that the tribals shall get the administrative protection of the Home Ministry, those people are being exploited by traders and middlemen. Article 46 of the Constitution of India lays down that the 'State shall protect with special care the educational and economic interest of weaker sections of the people and in particular the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation'. Sir, the Constitution of India gives protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you discussing the subject that has been transferred from this Ministry to the Home Ministry?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: What about tribal education?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak on that.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I am submitting that constitutional provision is that tribal education will remain with the Education Minister. I am talking about educational problems of tribals.

In India we will see that there are 212 tribals with different dialects. They have no common language to understand each other. In Orissa, there are nearabout 62 different tribes. They have 26 different tribal dialects. They have unwritten tradition. How can you expect that their educational problems would be solved? In tribal areas, Christian missionaries are converting the tribals and they have written volumes of books about religion in Roman script with tribal dialect. You will see that there is only dialect and there is no script for tribes. The two scripts Santhal and samra languages, are already in existence. When we are allowing Missionaries to do this and when we are encouraging the development of Roman script, we are not giving the chance to respective State scripts in tribal areas.

They should frame the script which was recently invented, and Santhal and Samra language should be introduced as the medium of instruction.

We are facing a language problem in India. I am not pressing but presenting before the august House that the tribal language should be given priority. When we are adopting the medium of instruction, in tribal areas, tribal language should be adopted as medium of instruction.

I hope that they will get some guidance and help from this Ministry, who want to learn these scripts in tribal areas.

In tribal areas those who are posted as teachers are suffering a lot because these are hilly areas and the teachers are not getting any facilities. I request the hon. Minister to do something in this regard. My problem is this. We are thinking of having central schools everywhere. Why should we not adopt the same thing in tribal areas?

I want to say something about general education. There is quantitative increase in schools, colleges and universities. But the quality is going down. What is the reason behind this? For example, the definition of the educational institution is this: it is a factory which produces good and moral people. See the conditions in which the students study in college etc. See the moral standards. Everywhere there is disturbance in education.

As regards new education, I want to say something. We want to have socialism in India. When we are thinking in this line, social type of education should be introduced in our educational system. Teachers are the creators of good citizens in this country. In the past, you know the respect the teachers had, as Brahma, Bishnu and Maheshwara. The inner meaning is: they are the symbol of creators, stabilisers and destroyers also. That is the main principal character of teachers. So, unless we give top priority to education, darkness will remain in India and we will not see intellectual light at present and in future also.

Nobody cares for the blind men and disabled persons. We should give them education and other facilities in the best possible manner. It is the duty of the Government to take care of them. Those who are illiterate are also blind, though they have eyes. We are realising this

lately. It is high time that Government took proper steps, so that we can achieve our goal of education.

**श्री टी० डी० काबले (लातूर):** सभापति जी, शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जी बजट रखा गया है, उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं चन्द बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद गांधी जी ने एक स्वप्न देखा था, उन्होंने उस समय चरित्र निर्माण को भारतीय शिक्षा का लक्ष्य माना था। उनका कहना था "कि बालकों में सच्चाई, वीरता, साहस तथा त्याग के भाव उत्पन्न हों—एसी शिक्षा प्रदान करने की आवश्यकता है।" इसी चीज को ध्यान में रख कर संविधान में हमने कम्पलसरी फ्री प्राईमरी एजुकेशन की बात मान ली थी, लेकिन इतने सालों के बाद भी हम उसको नहीं कर पाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय के सामने इसमें कुछ दिक्कत है—जब से वे इस मंत्रालय में आये हैं तब से जो भी बजट आया है, वह घटते हुए रुकम का बजट आया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर थोड़ा ज्यादा जोर से ध्यान दें, बजट में कमी न करे इस सम्बन्ध में सारा हाउस आपके साथ है। देहातों में आज यह स्थिति है कि प्राइमरी एजुकेशन निःशुल्क रूप में नहीं दी जायगी तो गरीबों के बच्चे नहीं पढ़ सकेंगे। कहीं भी कोई शुल्क लग जाता है तो गरीब लोगों को पढ़ने में असुविधा होती है तथा पिछड़ा वर्ग अपने बच्चों को नहीं पढ़ा सकता है। इस लिये फ्री कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन के लिये पूरा जोर लगाइये ताकि देहातों में शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध हो सके।

सभापति महोदय, शिक्षा ही हमारे जीवन का मूल आधार है। शिक्षा ही हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन को, हमारे चाल-चलन को, हमारे रहन-सहन को, हमारे सारे कार्यों को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है। राष्ट्र की प्रगति के लिये हम जितनी भी चीजें अपनाते हैं, सड़क, दवाखाने ये सब किस के लिये बनते हैं—हमारे भावी नागरिकों के

[श्री टी० डी० काबले]

जीवन के लिये बनते हैं, हमारे नागरिक को इस तरह से ढाला जाये कि वे स्वतन्त्रतावादी देशाभिमानी, धर्म-निर्पक्ष और लोक शाही को मानने वाले बनें। जब हम यह आदर्श अपने सामने रखते हैं तो प्रश्न उठता है कि आज के विद्यालयों में, यूनिवर्सिटीज में क्या इस प्रकार की शिक्षा दी जाती है? इस तरफ़ आपका ध्यान जाना जरूरी है। आप कह सकते हैं कि यह विषय राज्यों का है, लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि सारे देश के लिये इसकी जरूरत है—चाहे यह राज्यों का विषय हो, या केन्द्र का लेकिन आपको देखना होगा कि सेन्टर इसमें किस हद तक मदद कर सकता है, गाइड कर सकता है।

हमारे एक मित्र कह रहे थे कि बहुत से शिक्षा संस्थान हैं जहां राजनीतिक जीवन का आधार लेकर वहां के विद्यार्थियों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। यह बहुत ही बुरी चीज़ हमारे देश में फैल रही है कि चाहे किसी पार्टी का आदर्श हो उसको कुछ आन्दोलन फैलाना है, उसको किसी चीज़ को लोगों में ले जाना है तो पहले वह विद्यार्थियों को पकड़ता है, उनको बहकाता है और इस प्रकार अपनी पार्टी की शक्ति का प्रदर्शन करना चाहता है। मैं कहूंगा कि विद्यार्थी भावी जीवन का एक नया रूप होता है उसको हम जैसी भी शकल देंगे वैसा ही वह बनेगा। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि विद्यार्थी का जीवन पानी जैसा है। “पानी तेरा रंग कैसा, जिसमें मिलाओ वैसा।” जिस प्रकार की शिक्षा आप उसे देंगे, जिस ओर भी उसे ले जायेंगे उस ओर ही वह चला जायेगा। वह एक कोरे कागज़ के समान है। उसको जैसा भी रंग देंगे वैसा ही बनेगा। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे विद्यार्थी आगे बढ़ें, स्वच्छ और सही नागरिक बनें लेकिन आज उनका पाठ्यक्रम क्या है, उसका पाठ्यक्रम इस प्रकार का है

कि वह किताब पढ़ ले और फिर उसका जवाब दें। पास होने पर नौकरी की तलाश करें। पहले उसमें ग्रामूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। आज हम कितने लोगों को नौकरी देने वाले हैं? पढ़ना तो सभी के लिए जरूरी है, इस देश का हर बच्चा पढ़ेगा, इस देश में सारे ही पढ़ने लिखने वाले हो ही जायेंगे। क्या हम सभी को नौकरी देने वाले हैं? सभी को नौकरी मिल नहीं सकती है और सब नौकरी कर भी नहीं सकते हैं। हमारी शिक्षा का मूल उद्देश्य क्या है? हमारी शिक्षा का मूल उद्देश्य नौकरी देना ही नहीं होता चाहिए। आप इसका विभाजन कीजिए कि कितने लोगों की सरकारी नौकरी के लिए आवश्यकता है, कितने इंजीनियर्स की आवश्यकता है, कितने डाक्टर्स की आवश्यकता है, कितने किसानों की आवश्यकता है और इसी प्रकार से किस-किस काम के लिए कितने-कितने लोगों की आवश्यकता है। इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए आप शिक्षा का विभाजन कीजिए ताकि भावी नागरिक जीवन में कोई असुविधा न हो। आज वह किताबें पढ़ता है, कालेज में जाता है और फिर नौकरी चाहता है। बेकारों की लिस्ट में उसका नाम लिख दिया जाता है। इनसे कोई अच्छे धनी घर के लड़के भी होते हैं लेकिन बेकारों की लिस्ट में उसका नाम भी जरूर आ जाता है। इस प्रकार से बेकारों की लिस्ट बहुत बड़ी बन जाती है। जिनको नौकरी की आवश्यकता है उनका नाम भी उसमें होता है और जिनको नौकरी की आवश्यकता नहीं है उनका नाम भी उसमें होता है। जिनको नौकरी चाहिए और आप जिनको नौकरी देना चाहते हैं। ठीक है उनके लिए आप काम दीजिए लेकिन

स्कूल में और कालेज में जो शिक्षा है उसमें आमूल परिवर्तन करना होगा क्योंकि नौकरी की शिक्षा देने से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। उनको उद्योग धंधे का शिक्षण देना होगा जैसे टेलरी में, कारपेन्ट्री में और दूसरे अनेक धंधों में लगाना होगा। हमें इस प्रकार की शिक्षा लागू करनी होगी कि आगे चल कर अगर नौकरी न मिले तो वे उद्योगों में जा सकें और अपने पैरों पर खड़े होकर कोई अपना काम कर सकें। यदि केवल नौकरी के लिए ही हम उनको पढ़ायेंगे तो हमारे लिए बड़ी मुसीबत हो जायेगी और फिर हमारे पास उनके लिये कोई इलाज नहीं रह जायेगा।

एक चीज मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट में जो आपने धनराशि रखी है उसमें हर वर्ष कमी होती जा रही है। आपने रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि अगले पांच वर्षों में फ्री प्राइमरी एजुकेशन पूरी होने वाली है लेकिन जब बजट ही घट रहा है तो फिर उसकी पूर्ति किस प्रकार से हो सकेगी? मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि हमारी बहुत सी चीजे होती हैं जिनको लज्जरी कहते हैं हर डिपार्टमेंट में उनकी कमी कीजिए लेकिन शिक्षा में कमी मत कीजिए। शिक्षा के द्वारा हमें बच्चों को पढ़ाना, आगे बढ़ाना और काम में लगाना है और यदि उसमें भी पैसे की कमी हो तो फिर वे आगे कैसे बढ़ सकेंगे? इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इसके लिये आप बजट ज्यादा रखें। मैंने जैसा शुरू में कहा इस मामले में सारा सदन आपके साथ रहेगा। इस लिए मेहरबानी करके आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें क्योंकि शिक्षा के बजट में कमी होने से हमारा कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकेगा।

अब मैं प्राइवेट संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ लोगों ने प्राइवेट संस्थाओं को अपनी आमदनी का जरिया बनाया हुआ है। मैं तो इस विचार का हूँ कि जितनी भी शिक्षा संस्थायें हैं उनको सरकार

अपनी ओर से ही चलाये। यदि यह सम्भव न हो तो कम से कम यह उन संस्थाओं पर चेक रखें, निगरानी रखें और देखें कि सचमुच में वहां क्या पढ़ाया जाता है, कितने शिक्षक हैं और क्या काम करते हैं और उनका कोई सही आडिट भी होता है या नहीं। आपसे लाखों रुपए का अनुदान वे ले जाते हैं लेकिन वाद में कोई पूछने वाला नहीं होता। आप सिर्फ रिपोर्ट देख लेते हैं और उसको मान लेते हैं।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि शिक्षकों को आदर्शवान कहा जाता है, उनको निर्माता बताया जाता है लेकिन साथ साथ उनकी सुविधा का भी ध्यान रखना जरूरी होता है। शहरों में तो उनको रहने के लिए मकान मिल सकते हैं लेकिन देहातों में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। अगर किसी गांव में एक दो टीचर्स की जगहें होती हैं और टीचर्स वहां जाते हैं तो उनको रहने के लिए जगह नहीं मिलती है। ग्राम पंचायत के आदमी कह देते हैं कि पंचायत में रह जाओ या मदरसे में रह जाओ और बच्चों को पढ़ाओ। इस लिए उनके सामने एक बड़ी मुसीबत की बात होती है। इस सम्बन्ध में आप को कुछ बजट रखना होगा और राज्य सरकारों को गाइड करना होगा। जैसे कि रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट अपने एम्प्लाइज को कहीं भेजता है तो उसके रहने का प्रबन्ध वहीं होता है। इसी तरह से आप भी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कर सकते हैं। आप ग्राम पंचायतों से और संस्थाओं से कह सकते हैं कि जब तक शिक्षकों के रहने के लिए जगह नहीं होगी तब तक ग्रान्ट नहीं दी जायेगी और उनको मान्यता नहीं मिलेगी जब तक कि शिक्षकों के रहने का प्रबन्ध नहीं होगा। क्योंकि उसके बाद ही शिक्षक वहां पर आराम से रह सकेगा और ठीक से बच्चों को पढ़ाने में भी उसकी रुची होगी।

इतना ही कहकर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।



**SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR** (Dohad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

The total budget provision for the Department of Education and Social Welfare is Rs. 12580.22 lakhs for the year 1973-74. This includes the secretariat of the Department of Education and other Revenue expenditure and provision for general education and expansion of primary education which cannot satisfy the genuine needs of the educated people of the whole country. Comparatively, we spend a lot for our defence purposes. Now, in normal times, we must solve the problem of unemployment among the educated youth who wander in search of jobs and who are quite frustrated. The Department must think of solving the problem of unemployment on a war-footing. The education must be such which can enthuse people and must raise a hope of leading a happy life. What do we find today? Even graduates and highly educated engineers are frustrated and unemployed. The education must be job-oriented.

The Central Government has made a good start for educated unemployed people by providing 60,000 teachers for elementary education with corresponding inspectors, class-rooms, provision of free text-books, midday meals, etc. during 1971-72 and 1972-73 in assisting the State Governments and Union Territory administrations on hundred per cent basis. During 1973-74, additional 30,000 teachers and other assistance is likely to be provided in this connection. Looking to the vast problem of unemployment, a provision for 60,000 teachers be made yearly as was done in the past. The teachers' training period must be made for one year and not for two years as brilliant S.S.C. passed persons are recruited for the purpose.

They must also be absorbed as teachers soon after they complete their training.

Adult education must be started departmentally as well as by assisting voluntary agencies. Even after 25 years of Independence, the measures in this field do not seem to be as vigorous as mentioned in the body of the Report. Even a great bulk of the population is quite illiterate. They have even to put their thumb impressions while signing. In rural and tribal areas, the primary school teachers must be entrusted with this work. They must run night adult education classes and make the people read and write and liquidate illiteracy. Required equipment for such classes be provided free of cost by the Government.

Now I come to youth welfare. There is unrest among the youths of today. They must be trained properly. 100 Nehru Yuvak Kendras are proposed to be started by Government. In every district, there must be district-level and taluka-level yuvak kendras as sub-centres. The establishment of rural sports centres is really a necessity to enthuse rural people and inspire them. Physical education must be given top priority. What our youths require today are muscles of iron and hearts of steel. They can understand Gita or scriptures better if they are able-bodied and noble-minded.

Our country is still lagging behind in the fulfilment of the Constitutional directive of free primary education, especially in the age group of 6-11 years; it is expected to be fulfilled by the end of the Fifth Plan. This is, in fact, being implemented at a snail's speed.

Now I come to the school meals programme. This is a 'must' for the drought-affected areas of the various States of India and Union Territories. Children generally leave the schools and go away with their parents in

search of labour in rural areas and particularly in tribal areas. In this connection I would like to suggest to Government that they should start adequate number of Ashram schools sponsored by Central Government in tribal areas, instead of having village schools, in suitable groups of villages coming within a radius of every five miles. This will really serve the purpose and then the tribal children can be brought in line with the children of caste Hindus.

The secondary schools run in the tribal areas must be given 100 per cent expenditure on construction of school buildings, staff quarters and science and laboratory equipment in the beginning.

Now I come to the welfare of teachers. The triple benefit scheme (pension, provident fund and insurance) for the benefit of teachers in aided institutions must be made compulsory in all the States, so that their welfare can be attended to properly.

With regard to the scheme of Balwadis, I would like to suggest that all the tribal areas must be covered with this programme of Balwadis which is a 'must' for the real welfare and all round development of Adivasis.

Now I come to the educational technology project which has been approved by Government during the year by making full use of films, radio broadcasts and the new educational techniques such as audio-recorders, programme learning, etc., for stimulating education at all levels. To bring about qualitative improvement in education, it must be started in rural areas, and specially in tribal areas of the country, as they are, comparatively, very much lagging behind in development.

In the Institutes of Technology at Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur and Delhi, in the total student enrolment and out-turn of graduates from these Institutes, a proper percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes must be mentioned and maintained. In every Annual Report of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, the progress in this connection must be mentioned specifically.

With regard to scholarships, there are three categories of scholarships (a) scholarships for Indian students for study in India, (b) scholarships for Indian students for study abroad; and (c) scholarships for foreign students for study in India. I want to know whether there is any special provision for students from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the case of the first two categories, and if not, whether the Government would make such a provision in future for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

श्री लालजी भाई (उदयपुर): सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum, the hon. Member may please continue.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Due care may be taken to impart spiritual education to the students so that there can be proper discipline in leading their lives and they become disciplined citizens of the country. Really, character is destiny and character building activities must be started in every educational institution.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी): सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का हृदय से आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे राष्ट्र की स्वतंत्रता के रजत-जयन्ती वर्ष में शिक्षा मंत्रालय तथा उस के सांस्कृतिक विभाग के अनुदानों की मांगों पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं उन का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

इस माननीय सदन ने मुझे को पुरातत्व विभाग के केन्द्रीय परामर्शदाता बोर्ड का सदस्य होने का सौभाग्य प्रदान किया है। इस कारण से मैं अपने को केवल उसी

[श्री रुद्र प्रतापसिंह]

विषय तक सीमित रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरे पूर्व वक्ता माननीय सदस्य शिक्षा जगत की समस्याओं और उन के निराकरण के सम्बन्ध में विस्तारपूर्वक प्रकाश डाल चुके हैं। इस लिए मैं उस की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं करना चाहता हूँ और मैं केवल सांस्कृतिक विभाग तक अपने को सीमित रखूँगा।

राष्ट्र के पुरावशेष, भग्नावशेष, अवशेष तथा उस की बहुमूल्य कलाकृतियाँ देश के इतिहास पर प्रकाश डालती हैं। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि भारत पर सदैव आक्रमण होते रहे हैं और यहां सदैव युद्ध होते रहे हैं। इस कारण से हमारे देश के भग्नावशेषों और पुरावशेषों का विध्वंस और नष्ट हो जाना बहुत ही स्वाभाविक है। इतिहास इस बात का भी साक्षी है कि हमारे देश का तमाम साहित्य युद्धों की विभीषिका में समाप्त हो गया है। इस लिए अपने देश के पुरावशेषों और भग्नावशेषों से हम को अपनी संस्कृति की खोज करनी पड़ती है।

18.00 hrs.

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी, शिक्षा मंत्री जी तथा उन के मंत्रालय को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि स्मारकों के संरक्षण के कार्य में उन्होंने धर्म-निरपेक्षता की नीति को अपनाया है। जैसा कि इस माननीय सदन को ज्ञात है, हमारे पुराने पुरावशेष विभाग के द्वारा जिस प्रकार से मन्दिरों का संरक्षण किया जाता है, उसी प्रकार मस्जिदों का भी संरक्षण किया जाता है। तो हमारी जो नीति है धर्म-निरपेक्षता की उसी के अनुसार यह कार्य हो रहा है।

मैं इस संबंध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां अपने देश के इतिहास की खोज करनी है जिन पुरावशेषों और भग्नावशेषों के द्वारा उन के लिए जो यहां पर अनुदान का प्रावधान किया गया है वह उस खोज के अनुरूप नहीं है, वह बहुत कम है। उस को

और अधिक होना चाहिए। तभी हम अपने वास्तविक इतिहास की खोज कर सकेंगे।

जहां तक उद्यानों के अनुरक्षण की बात है इस बात की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि स्मारकों के साथ के जो उद्यान हैं उन को इस प्रकार से सजाया जाय कि जिस से जिस समय का वह स्मारक है उसी समय का वह उद्यान भी हो। खोजों और खुदाई के सम्बन्ध में अब तक जो कार्य हुआ है उसी की सलाहना करते हुए मैं इस बात को पुनः दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि खोजों और खुदाई के लिए अधिक धन के प्रावधान की आवश्यकता है। जो कुछ भी प्रावधान किया गया है वह बहुत कम है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें।

18.02 hrs.

## HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

EARNING BY SPECIAL TRAINS ON  
Sealdah Division

Eastern Railway

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Half-an-Hour discussion by Dr. Saradish Roy.

\*DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolepur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on 27-2-73 I had put a question to the hon. Railway Minister. In part (a) of that question I had asked for the number of special trains run on the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway during the week ending 31-12-72. In reply the hon. Minister had stated 424 special train were run. In part (b) I had asked what amount of extra passenger fare was earned by such special trains; In reply the hon. Minister had stated that figures of earning are not maintained train wise. In part (c) I had asked how earnings from passenger fare in the

Division during the week compares with earnings during the previous week. The words previous week may please be noted. In the reply the hon. Minister had stated that the earnings during the period ending 31-12-72 were about Rs. 54 thousands more as compared to the corresponding figures for the period ending 20-12-72.

Sir, it must be noted here that replying to the third part of my question the hon. Minister had tried to evade the answer. I wanted the figures for the week ending on 31-12-72. This was a Sunday. The previous Sunday had fallen on 24-12-72 but the Minister's reply has given the position only as on 20-12-72 and the amount of extra earning was shown Rs. 54,000. My contention is that had the hon. Minister indicated the figures of earning upto 24-12-72, the total amount would have been far less than Rs. 54,000 and consequently the earnings per special trains would have also been far less and in order to cover up the whole matter the hon. Minister had indicated the position as on 20-12-72. If we divide this earning only on the special train then the earning per special train comes to less than Rs. 127 but as I have stated earlier, if the figures upto 24-12-72 were taken into consideration then this figure would fall further. This is the crux of the matter. Now, Sir, all these special trains were run in the Sealdah Division. In this Division 209 pair of trains run every day out of which only 4 are long distance trains and the rest are local trains. Apart from acute overcrowding, the passenger traffic in this division is so excessive that the passengers have to travel on foot boards or cling precariously to the compartment doors and make a peri-

ous journey to their destination. Accidents are common occurrences in this division. When this is the condition of the general public, we find that during the 7 days 30 pairs of special trains daily, which came to 15 per cent more than the total number of trains were run by the Railways in this division. From this am I to conclude that Government had an experiment for 7 days. From the experiment it has now been shown that at least 15 per cent more trains can be run easily in this division and in a division where the pressure of passenger traffic is so high and in order to relieve the difficulties of the travelling passengers, on the basis of their own experiment, will the Government now consider the question of increasing the number of regular trains in this Division? I think this is essential. I would therefore demand that Government should furnish the figures of earnings for the railways for the week ending on 24-12-72. If the Government gives this figure I am sure the earnings will be shown much less than Rs. 54,000/- I would like to know how many of more special trains were long distance trains. Why the 424 special trains were run? Some newspapers have said that they were intended for a "Tamasha", while other have said it was for a "Circus" but we know that all these trains were arranged to see that more persons could go and attend the annual session of a political party now ruling which was held in the last week of December on the outskirts of Calcutta. We have already discussed in this House on 28-3-73 how trains were arranged to facilitate the arrival of the demonstrators to a demonstration at Delhi of a political party which is an ally of the ruling party where people had travelled free. But, Sir, the present discussion highlights how the ruling party itself had used

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

rather misused their power and the facility of the railway for their own party interests. (interruption). I will not discuss here, how the ruling party had galvanised its various departments both at the centre and in the States for the success of this session; I will not discuss how the public undertakings had helped this ruling party for this session and how an exhibition organised by the ruling party was helped with financial donations amounting to thousands of rupees from the industrialists and Public Undertakings. I will also not discuss how this party had taken the assistance of nearly 15,000 police personnel as volunteers to make the session a success. I will also not discuss how an over bridge was specially constructed with the help of the army. I would like to know the real reason for providing these special trains. What I would like to stress is that not only in Sealdah but in Howrah division also, special trains were run only to see that more people could come to attend the session and make it a success. There was no other objective behind it. Sir, even the cost of running a bus comes to more than Rs. 127/- per bus. But I am surprised that special trains were provided which fetched revenue for less than that. Not only this, the name of the Railway station where the session was held was changed from Uttodanga to "Bidhan Nagar Station" and the obvious objective was to make the session a success. This is one side of the picture and now let us turn to the other side of it. Sir, when the democratic opposition parties organised their meetings at Calcutta on the 4th October and 28th November 1972 to voice their grievances against the ruling Congress in West Bengal, then with the help of Police and CRP the railway authorities forcibly detained the ticket holding delegates at the different railway stat-

ions though they were holding valid tickets and they were told that they could only go to the opposite direction and not towards Sealdah and that no tickets will be needed for the return journey. Not only this Sir, on the 28-3-73 the Marxist and other leftist democratic parties held a rally in Calcutta to protest against rising prices, unemployment etc., and the news appearing in the *Times of India* of 28-3-73 will show how the authorities had tried their best to foil this move. Comrade Jyoti Bosu says, I quote, "Mr. Bosu alleged that people coming to join the rally had been prevented by the police at some places. He made particular reference to a group coming from Murishadabad to allege that "people on the side of the administration" had sought to derail the train by removing fish plates. Fortunately the driver detected it and could avoid a disaster."

This is the true face of the ruling party. On the one hand they are exploiting the railway facilities and running special trains to make their own session a success and on the other hand the Congress ruled Governments are using CRP and RPF to detain the opposition demonstrators proceed to attend their meetings. They are also trying to see that even with tickets the opposition delegates are not able to travel and fish plates are being removed and attempts are made to derail the train. On the 4th October last two MPs had sent telegrams to the Government drawing their attention to all these but nothing was done and even persons who are permitted to travel as attendants to MPs were prevented to proceed. This is what is happening in West Bengal. Sir, special trains were run from Patna and during the discussion on ticketless travel held on 28-3-73 in this House the Railway Minister had stated that the party concerned had de-

posited money for the use of special trains. I would like to know whether the Congress Party had deposited any money for this 424 special trains and if so the break up of this deposit for each train. Sir I have tried to find out the rules which govern the running of these special trains. I have not been able to get any. Either there is no rule and even if there be any they are twisted only to suit the interest of the ruling party when the opposition parties want the facility they are made to deposit some advance but when the Congress party wants the facility the deposit becomes redundant. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister how many Railway officials were deputed to Sealdah from other places and how many officials from the Railway Board were detailed on duty at Sealdah during this week and how much was spent on them. How many among the 424 trains were long distance trains and how much was earned by Railway for the week ending 24-12-72. We know Sir that the Government is run by the party but here we see that Government is run for the party. The trains are also run for the interest of the party. I will charge this Government that all these special trains were run only to serve the interest of the Congress party. I would like to have categorical answers to all the questions that I have raised particularly the earnings of the railways from running these special trains for the week ending 24-12-72 as compared to the earnings for the preceding and succeeding week.

\*SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a few points in this connection. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, just as Government had run 424 special trains for the Congress Session, whether the same facility is given to other political parties when their sessions are held and if so, the names of the political parties and the number of trains that were run. I

would also like to know whether the Congress party had deposited any advance money for availing the benefit of the special trains and if so, the total amount deposited. I would also like to know whether it is a fact that when the CPI(M) party held its meetings on 4-10-72 and 21-11-72 in Calcutta then the railway authorities with the help of the CRP and RPF de-trained the ticket holding passengers who were proceeding to attend the session at different railway stations in West Bengal. For running the special trains, the railway authorities had deputed a large number of officers at Calcutta. I would like to know the number of such officers and the total amount spent on them for their stay in Calcutta and finally, Sir, I would like to know the number of extra tickets sold during the period under question as compared to the sale of tickets during the first week of January.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): When the hon. Member tabled this question and later on when the half an hour discussion was allowed, I was under the impression that he was very much concerned with the finances of Railways. But after hearing him, I see that his worry is not about the finances of the Indian Railways; his worry seems to be about the immense popularity of the Indian National Congress. I want to clear the impression that these were not special trains in the sense that they were not booked by any party. These trains were run after seeing the vast sea of people moving from one place to another and money was paid by those people.

The hon. Member calculated correctly that since Rs. 54,000 were collected from these 424 trains, each train has given Rs. 127. He forgets that these were short distance trains and we have calculated that nearly 350000

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\*The original speech has delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]  
extra journeys were performed by season ticket holders. There were about 8000 people travelling every day and 25000 commuters have made a large number of trips by these short distance trains. Nearly 1300 people were carried in one train. We have to look at the rush and also keep in view the convenience of the commuters, who were travelling by trains. Keeping these things in view we made an attempt to provide special trains. If the Congress is holding a session in any place and more trains are required we shall certainly run them. I want to make it clear that no discrimination has been made in favour of any party. Any political party which wants to hold meetings and wants train for this purpose in any part of the country has been allowed special trains.

DR. SARADISH ROY: Name one

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:  
C.P.M.

DR. SARADISH ROY: Money was deposited.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:  
They wanted long distance special trains from Calcutta, from the South to Punjab and those were given. I took personal care to satisfy Mr. Bosu and he was all the time in contact with me on telephone to see that those trains were provided to his party. They are provided to every party without discrimination.

The hon. Member has raised one point and said that because of these trains much inconvenience was caused to the public and to the commuters.

As I have already made it clear these additional trains were put to clear the rush. Normally commuters are using these trains. Special care was taken to see that the officers were deployed specially to provide for the needs of this particular section. As and when the increase number of special trains, naturally, more people have to be employed. That happens

every where. To meet the emergency in connection with the fairs or any religious congregation or gathering we have to run more trains. Naturally we have to employ more men. We have not shown any special favour to any party in this regard.

The hon. Member raised another point. After giving him the commuters who have travelled in the trains, he would be convinced that it is not correct to say that we have lost revenue on account of this. In fact our earnings have been more. This was about Rs. 54,000 as compared to any other period. In the reply an error has crept in. Instead of 30-12-72 it was mentioned as 31-12-72. This error I want to correct.

DR. SARADISH ROY: My question was different. The answer given was for the period ending 20-12-1972. He is not correct.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I  
We are not getting income and expenditure statement trainwise. Tri-monthly accounts are submitted. The hon. Member wanted that we should give figures for a particular period. This we have tried to give. I can assure him that there is no loss to the railways and nobody has been allowed to travel without a ticket.

DR. SARADISH ROY: How can you say that?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I  
do not want to enter into any argument. I have tried to tell that no person has travelled in the trains without a ticket. If the hon. Member has got any proof to the contrary he is welcome to bring it to my notice. It was also stated that whenever any meeting is being held more people go there to attend it. But lesser people come back. Whatever may be the case we have to clear the rush and that was why those special trains were put. On 25th December thirty-eight trains were run. From 26th to 29th also thirty-eight trains were run each

day. On 30th December twenty-two trains were run in the UP direction, that is, 212 trains were run on the UP direction and the same number of trains were run on the DOWN direction. What the hon. Member is trying to make out is this namely that all these 424 trains were going in one direction.

That is not so. As regards our earning, I have already stated that our accounts are sent on a tri-monthly basis. We have taken out ten days' earnings. These are the figures which have been given to the hon. Member. I feel that there is nothing for me to add. I think the hon. Member should have a broader mind to appreciate my point. After all in this country there are millions of people living. It is not a small gathering or a small party meeting. I wish that you too can hold such a meeting and if you wish we shall provide you with more trains. If he gives one instance where persons travelling by a special train were arrested and harassed, I am to take

the blame. Simply making wild allegations is not correct.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): On 4th October last, 50,000 passengers who were going to attend a meeting in Calcutta were forced to stay on the Howrah station platform.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: In the end, I would like to refute all the allegations which have been made by the hon. member that the railways had connived at bringing more people to Bidhannagar without ticket or that railway officials were utilised at the session at Bidhannagar. These allegations are baseless and incorrect.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.26 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Thursday, April 5, 1973/Chaitra 15, 1895 (Saka).*